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## BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

VOL. XIX.

JUNE, 1839.

NO. 6.

## American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1839.

The Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention assembled, agreeably to appointment, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the meeting-house of the Spruce-st. Baptist Church, in Philadelphia. The President being absent, the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Sharp, first Vice President.

The following members were present, viz.—

Rev. SPENCER H. CONE, <i>President of the Convention,</i>	} <i>Ex Officiis.</i>
Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, Jr., D.D., <i>Assistant Secretary of the Convention,</i>	
Rev. DANIEL SHARP, D.D.,	} <i>Vice Presidents.</i>
" STEPHEN CHAPIN, D.D.,	
" LUCIUS BOLLES, D.D.,	} <i>Cor. Sec'ries.</i>
" SOLOMON PECK,	
" BARON STOW, <i>Recording Secretary.</i>	
Hon. HEMAN LINCOLN, <i>Treasurer.</i>	
" LEVI FARWELL, <i>Assistant Treasurer.</i>	
Rev. JOEL S. BACON,	} <i>Managers.</i>
" ELI BALL,	
" ALFRED BENNETT,	
" IRAH CHASE,	
" JOHN COOKSON,	
" WILLIAM CRANE, Esq.,	
" DUNCAN DUNBAR,	
" SAMUEL W. LYNDE,	
" JOHN PECK,	
" BARNAS SEARS,	
" CHARLES G. SOMMERS,	
" JAMES B. TAYLOR,	
" JOSEPH A. WARNE,	
" G. S. WEBB,	
" B. T. WELCH, D. D.,	

The throne of grace was addressed by the Rev. Daniel Dodge, of Philadelphia.

On motion by the Recording Secretary,

*Resolved,* That ministering brethren present, not members of the Board, be invited to sit with the Board, and participate in its deliberations.

The following brethren accordingly gave in their names:

Rev. J. H. Brouner,	Rev. William Sym,
" David Bernard,	" Samuel Smith,
" W. H. Turton,	" John C. Murphy,
" Daniel G. Corey,	" N. Fox,
" Charles O. Kimball,	" J. Rogers,
" Leonard Fletcher,	" J. H. Kennard,
" Joshua Fletcher,	" James J. Woolsey,
" Daniel Dodge,	" Silas Ilsley,
" John C. Harrison,	" Michael Quin,
" Philetus B. Peck,	" A. D. Gillett,
" L. B. Cole,	" James E. Welch,
" E. Sexton,	" Sewall S. Cutting,
" John P. Thompson,	" George B. Ide,
" J. G. Collom,	" R. W. Cushman,
" John Jones,	" Morgan J. Rhees,
" Charles Willet,	" William Phillips,
" Joseph Walker,	" Joseph Matthias,
" Frederick Ketcham,	" William Shadrach,
" Ira M. Allen,	" John Goadby,
" George F. Adams,	" George Benedict,
" C. B. Keyes,	" James M. Challiss,
" Daniel Scott,	" Joseph S. Baker,
" Miron M. Dean,	" Thomas Larcomb,
" Samuel White,	" John S. Jenkins,
" Edward Kingsford,	" I. Covell,
" Daniel E. Burbank,	" P. L. Platt,
" Simeon J. Drake,	" Thomas Wilks,
" J. W. Wigg,	" Samuel Miles,
" Thomas Rand,	" E. E. L. Taylor.

The Treasurer read an abstract of his report, showing an expenditure, during the year ending the 15th inst., of \$110,190 74, with a balance on hand of \$574 37.

On motion by the Rev. Eli Ball, of Virginia, seconded by the Rev. George F. Adams, of Maryland,

*Resolved,* That the report of the Treasurer, an abstract of which has now been read, be accepted and published.

The Rev. Mr. Peck, Secretary of the Foreign Department, read portions of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board.

On motion by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, of New York, seconded by the Rev. G. S. Webb, of New Jersey,

*Resolved*, That the Report, a part of which has now been read, be accepted and published.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Alfred Bennett.

Three o'clock, P. M. The Board met agreeably to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Chapin.

On motion by the Rev. Prof. Sears, of Massachusetts, seconded by the Rev. Leonard Fletcher, of Pennsylvania,

*Resolved*, That God's providential care over our missionary interests ought to increase our faith.

During the day, spirited and animating addresses were made by brethren Ball, Cone, Webb, L. Bolles, Sears, L. Fletcher, Bennett, Dodge, Thompson, B. T. Welch and Sharp.

On motion by the Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Philadelphia,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and suggest some plan by which the acting Board, and especially its executive officers, may assist the pastors of churches in rendering the Monthly Concert of Prayer more extensively interesting and useful.

The Rev. Messrs. Cone, Babcock and Bennett were appointed the Committee.

A communication was read from the Baptist Tabernacle Church, Mulberry Street, New York, requesting the Board to hold its next annual meeting in their place of worship.

*Voted*, To accept the invitation.

*Voted*, That the Rev. T. Meredith, of North Carolina, preach the annual sermon, and that the Rev. Dr. Welch, of Albany, N. Y., be his alternate.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

At half past seven in the evening, the Board and a large congregation met in the same place, and listened to the annual sermon, preached, according to appointment, by the Rev. James B. Taylor, of Richmond, Va. Text—Luke xxiv. 46, 47. *Thus it is written, and thus it behoved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day; and that repentance and remission of sins should be preached among all nations.* The prayers on this occasion were offered by the Rev. John Cookson, of Connecticut, and the Rev. Prof. Chase, of Massachusetts.

THURSDAY, April 25.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. C. G. Sommers.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The committee appointed yesterday, reported as follows:

The undersigned having been appointed a committee to consider and suggest some plan, by which the acting Board, and especially the executive officers, may assist the pastors of churches in rendering the monthly concert more extensively interesting and useful, beg leave to report, That they deem it important that [1st] a *Circular* should be sent to every pastor of a Baptist church in the United States, calling their attention to the magnitude and scriptural character of our missionary operations; clearly setting forth the beneficial effect of the monthly concert, where rightly improved, and suggesting plans and means of awakening and continuing a religious interest in this precious meeting; [2d] from time to time, as they shall think best, providing and furnishing a syllabus of an *appropriate address for the concert*, with references to the most accessible sources of accurate information on the subjects proposed; with [3d] such aid in *skeleton maps of a large size*, as their experience and farther consideration of this subject may suggest.

S. H. CONE,  
R. BABCOCK, Jr.,  
A. BENNETT.

On motion by the Rev. Prof. Chase, of Massachusetts, seconded by the Hon. Heman Lincoln, of Massachusetts, the report was accepted.

On motion by the Rev. Dr. Welch, of Albany, seconded by the Rev. C. G. Sommers, of New York, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

In view of the important facts, that the Baptist denomination in the United States are able to do immensely more than they have ever yet done for the cause of Christ among the heathen;—that most earnest and affecting appeals are made by our missionaries, to be immediately reinforced at their several stations;—and that brethren and sisters, suitably qualified, are ready and anxious to be despatched to the foreign field—

*Resolved*, That special efforts be made to bring speedily into the Treasury such an amount of funds as will justify the Board in greatly enlarging its operations.

*Resolved*, That to this end it be recommended to the acting Board, at Boston, to extend their system of domestic agencies.

A communication was read from the Rev. Howard Malcom, Financial Secretary of the Board, proposing the

suspension of his services and salary for a season, that he might attend to the means necessary to a more perfect restoration of his voice; and referred to the consideration of the acting Board.

On motion by the Rev. Dr. Chapin, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bolles,

*Resolved*, That a committee of two be appointed to inquire into the extent of the responsibility of the church for the character and condition of the unevangelized parts of the earth, and also into the grounds of that responsibility; to report at the next annual meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, and the Rev. Prof. Chase were appointed the committee.

A communication was presented from the Rev. J. H. Linsley, of Connecticut, stating reasons why he could not be present at the meeting, and making suggestions touching the future policy of the Board. Referred to the acting Board.

During the morning, very interesting addresses were made by brethren Chase, Babcock, Lincoln, Bolles, Sommers, Cone, Dodge, Colgate, B. T. Welch, W. Cranc, Dunbar, George F. Adams, and Baker.

The whole session, distinguished by an unusual degree of Christian tenderness and affection, was one of peculiar interest. The importance of faith accompanied by works, and of zeal tempered by intelligence, seemed to be fully understood, and every one felt that, as he should return to his sphere of labor, he would endeavor to do more for Christ and the heathen.

After joining in a song of praise, the Board adjourned to meet in the Baptist Tabernacle, Mulberry-st., New-York, on the last Wednesday of April, 1840, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Sharp.

BARON STOW, *Rec. Sec.*

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## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Managers, in presenting their twenty-fifth Annual Report, are reminded of the very painful bereavement which they have sustained, in the decease of one of their most valued associates, and late Recording Secretary, the Rev. James D. Knowles, who died on the 9th of May last, soon after the meeting of the General Convention. He was a brother with whom we had been accustomed for a long period to take "sweet counsel," in whose integrity, and singleness of purpose, and devotedness to Christ and the salvation of the heathen, we reposed unlimited confidence, and whose comprehensive views, sound judgment, and intimate familiarity with the operations of the Board, secured to him a measure of influence, in our deliberations and plans, accorded to but few. In the general grief created by this event, the Board have deeply participated, and while we have sympathized with the distressed family of our departed brother, and the wide circle of his personal friends, and with the church of Christ, and society at large, it has been our fervent prayer that the dispensation might impress every heart with a proper sense, not only of the transitoriness of earthly good, but the entire independence of God, for the accomplishment of his purposes, of all human instrumentality.

In the foreign field, the Board recognize, with devout gratitude, the grace of our Heavenly Father in preserving the lives and health of so many of our fellow-laborers, and granting to them, even in scenes of sickness and bereavement, "strong consolation." Of the whole number laboring abroad, and subject to every variety of exposure, one only has fallen a victim to fatal disease—our late esteemed sister and faithful helper, Mrs. Eliza Grew Jones, of the mission to Siam, who entered into her rest on the 28th of March, of the last year.

Meanwhile the Board have not been left without witness, that the cause in which they are engaged is approved of God, and that notwithstanding the retarding influence of some untoward circumstances, its general course, under his gracious supervision, has been *onward*.

We proceed to a brief history of the missions, for the year now closed, in the usual order of their arrangement.

## MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

## OJIBWAS.

SAULT DE STE. MARIE—near Lake Superior, on St. Mary's river.

Out-stations, *Michipicoton*, on the north side of Lake Superior, 120 miles from Sault de Ste. Marie—*Utikwâmenân*.

ABEL BINGHAM, J. D. CAMERON, preachers, A. J. BINGHAM, school teacher, Mrs. BINGHAM, Miss MARY RICE, assistants.—*Shégud*, native assistant.

1 station, 2 out-stations, 2 preachers, 1 school teacher, 2 female assistants=5.—1 native assistant.

The prospects of this mission continue favorable. Public religious worship, including Sabbath school and bible class instruction, has been attended as usual, and several excursions have been made, particularly to *Utikwâmenân*, for the purpose of preaching and conversation, and visiting the sick, with encouraging tokens of success.

At *Utikwâmenân* one case of conversion has occurred, and several appear to be in a state of serious inquiry. Mr. Cameron has resided chiefly in the neighborhood of *Michipicoton*, between which and *Ochengwunong* he proposes to divide his labors the ensuing year.

The number added to the mission church, by baptism, prior to Feb. 1839, is 7, including 4 at *Michipicoton*. One individual has died, and one been dropped from the list. Present number 29, of whom 24 are Indians and mixed-bloods. The number of scholars in the boarding school has varied from 10 to 12, and in the day school from 35 to 50. An evening school and a bible class have been taught among the soldiers in the garrison. Mr. B. performs also the duties of chaplaincy to the garrison, under appointment of the general government. Efforts have been continued in the cause of temperance, and "good results in the garrison are very visible." The evils of intemperance, however, are still felt, especially among the Indians, with whom the whiskey dealers pursue their iniquitous traffic with the utmost recklessness.

*Progress of Civilization.*—Evidence is not wanting that the Indians are becoming more industrious and provident. Mr. B. remarks, in speaking of a tour he was then making, March, 1838,

"In all my travels among these Indians, I have never before found them in so good circumstances at this season of the year. Many of them had not only fish, corn, and flour, but tea and sugar, and some had coffee also. Although they make an abundance of sugar, I have seldom found a particle of it among them at this season of the year. This is a strong evidence that they are learning prudence and economy."

Again :

"Some of the Indians under our influence have for two or three years been engaged in the fishing business, and have barrelled up their fish, like the white man. And the present year many more have gone into it than at any former period, which shows that they are making advances in civilization."

## OTTAWAS IN MICHIGAN.

RICHLAND—60 miles south-east of Grand River Rapids.

LEONARD SLATER, preacher, Mrs. SLATER.

1 station, 1 preacher, 1 female assistant=2.

Mr. Slater, writing in July, states that the two candidates mentioned in his last, have been received and united with God's people.

"One individual, an aged chief, is now serious, and manifests a desire to know and love God. In conversation to-day, he remarked, that he had acknowledged and served many spirits on, under, and above the earth, had paid sacrifices to them in tobacco and food, attended many spirit dances, and done every thing which his countrymen practised, to obtain the favor of the spirits ; but had never obtained a soft heart, and never shed a tear, till now. 'I am now,' he added, 'resolved always to pray to one Spirit, and serve Him.'"

Mr. Slater was accustomed to attend three stated services on the Sabbath, and a lecture every evening.

The school, in which the Indians have manifested much interest, was resumed April 9th, and continues to be prosperous. Twenty-nine members were reported, 12 boys and 17 girls, four of whom have since died.



The station and vicinity have been visited with distressing sickness, and 12 Indians have died; one of them Mrs. Noonday, wife of the chief, and four year a beloved sister in the church.

*Number and Civilization of Ottawas.*—The number of Ottawas connected with the station in July last, was 135. The whole number in Michigan is estimated at 5000, most of whom, if not all, will probably before long join their countrymen who have emigrated to the Indian territory. About 300, from the neighborhood of Mackinaw, recently encamped at 20 or 30 miles' distance from the station, who were formerly connected with Roman Catholics; but, becoming dissatisfied with the instructions they received, they had now resolved to be Protestants. They were visited by several of the Indian Christians, and Mr. Slater was also intending, by request, to converse with them.

Those who are connected with the station, are located on their respective lots, of 20 acres each, many of them in comfortable log dwellings, and appear cheerful and happy in prosecuting their daily labors. During the last year they constructed several buildings, fences, &c., planted about 50 acres of corn and 15 of potatoes, and were preparing to sow wheat in the fall.

#### ONEIDAS AND TUCARORAS.

TONAWANDA—near Niagara, N. Y., } In charge of the N. Y. Bap. State Convention.  
TUSCARORA,

JAMES B. ROLLIN, preacher, Mrs. ROLLIN, 2 female assistants.—James Cusick, native preacher.

1 station, 1 preacher, 3 female assistants=5.—1 native preacher.

The church at Tonawanda has been considerably reduced by the removal of a number of the most prominent members to Canada. Mr. Rollin has maintained divine worship on the Sabbath during the year. The school has been enlarged, a part of the time consisting of 45 children.

In the month of May last a Baptist church, of twenty members, was formed among the Tuscaroras, and the chief, James Cusick, who first went to Tonawanda to be baptized, was set apart as their pastor. Five have since been added to their number by baptism. At the request of the council of the Tuscaroras, a boarding school will soon be established among this tribe.

#### SHAWANOES.

SHAWANOE—in the Indian Territory, near the line of Missouri, and near the Kauzau river.

J. LYKINS, D. B. ROLLIN, preachers, J. G. PRATT, preacher and printer, and their wives; on her way to the mission, Miss ELIZABETH F. CHURCHILL, assistant.

1 station, 2 preachers, 1 preacher and printer, 4 female assistants=7.

The mission has suffered greatly during the year in the sickness of several of its members, especially Mr. Rollin. Since October last Mr. Rollin has been compelled to cease entirely from his labors, and the most serious apprehensions are felt that his illness will terminate fatally. Mr. Lykins has been absent during a portion of the year, partly on account of his health, and partly with a view to aid the Putawatomes in their emigration from Michigan. The duties of the mission have in consequence been devolved almost exclusively on Mr. Pratt, himself also and family enfeebled by repeated and prolonged sickness.

The following works have been printed at the Shawanoe press, exclusive of the Shawanoe Sun, in addition to those reported last year:

Harmony, in Delaware,	80 pp. addit.	16 mo.	40,000
Hymns, " "	48 " "	24 "	19,200
Kauzas Book,* in Kauzas,	24 "	12 "	7,200
			66,400

The Indians manifest an increasing interest in the operations of the press. One individual, of some promise, has requested admission to the church. Native church members, 9, viz., three Shawanoes, one Ottawa, and five Delawares—and eleven white persons—total, 20.

\* For the Methodist Episcopal Mission.

## DELAWARES.

Delaware station, north of Kauzas river, near its junction with the Missouri.

IRA D. BLANCHARD, preacher and school teacher, Mrs. BLANCHARD, Miss SYLVIA CASE, school teachers.

1 station, 1 preacher and school teacher, 2 female assistants=3.

Religious worship is regularly attended on the Sabbath, with a congregation varying from 10 to 100, and with encouraging results. Mr. B. writes, "It is our custom to kneel in time of prayer. This is much ridiculed by the native opposers. When, therefore, an adult kneels with us before the throne of grace, we think we are safe in the inference that he is at least beginning to feel that the frowns of God are more to be feared than the scoffs of men. At the closing prayer of our meeting we often see 20 or 30 of this class." Three native converts have been added to the church by baptism. One member has died.

The English school is in successful operation. Present number of scholars 12. A larger number would probably attend, if the requisite provision could be made by the Board. Less attention has been given to teaching on the "new system" than heretofore, in consequence of the pressure of other duties.

Some progress has been made in the preparation of the Harmony: 128 pages had been printed prior to December last, and were in circulation; and 30 or 40 additional were ready for the press. A second form has been added to the Hymns, making in all 44 hymns, of 48 pages, 24 mo.

## PUTAWATOMIES.

About 50 miles south of Shawanoe.

ROBERT SIMERWELL, school teacher, Mrs. SIMERWELL.

1 station, 1 school teacher, one female assistant=2.

Since the commencement of this station, the last year, Mr. Simerwell has labored to instruct, on the "new system," such Indians as were disposed to learn, going from house to house; and has succeeded in teaching some of them to read, notwithstanding the embarrassments resulting from their habits of intemperance, and the mortality which prevailed during the "sickly season." Religious meetings were also held at his house, in conducting which he was assisted by a native brother. The station is in urgent need of one who shall be devoted exclusively to the spiritual interests of this people. The church is in a low state. Three of the late emigrants have been suspended, and one restored.

## OTTAWAS.

OTTAWA—40 miles south of Shawanoe.

JOTHAM MEEKER, preacher, Mrs. MEEKER.

1 station, one preacher, one female assistant=2.

Religious services have been conducted on the Sabbath, as heretofore, though the attendance of the natives has been irregular, in consequence of the opposition manifested by some individuals. A weekly prayer meeting has been maintained a part of the year. One young man has been baptized, a second has commenced regular family worship, and others have expressed a great desire to follow Christ.

The school which was taught in Indian, has been changed, by request of the chiefs and other principal men, into an English school, the children being clothed and boarded by their parents. Number of pupils 17, average number of attendants 9 or 10.

The Ottawas live in substantial log cabins, have fields enclosed with rail fences, raise wheat, corn, and garden vegetables, and keep cattle and swine. During the last year they authorized Mr. Meeker to purchase for them a grist-mill, for which they furnished him with the requisite funds, from two to three hundred dollars.

## OTOES.

OTOE VILLAGE, or BELLEVUE—north bank of Platte river, 6 miles above its junction with the Missouri.

MOSES MERRILL, preacher, Mrs. MERRILL.

1 station, 1 preacher, 1 female assistant=2.

The objects of the mission have been steadily promoted during the year. In the hunting season, Mr. Merrill accompanied the tribe in their excursions, thereby securing greater opportunities for communicating religious knowledge, and obtaining a more familiar acquaintance with their language and character. Since their return, he often addresses assemblies of forty or fifty natives, who listen with good attention. A school of from 15 to 20 scholars is maintained, as heretofore, though exacting the most assiduous efforts to secure their regular attendance.

The station is in much need of an additional laborer. The health of Mr. Merrill is seriously impaired, and fears are excited that it can never be essentially restored. The Indians, though addicted to intemperance and kindred vices, are not wanting in force of character, and may, with suitable efforts, be reclaimed. A temperance society has been recently formed among them, consisting of 25 members, including the six chiefs.

## OMAHAS.

The station among the Omahas is now vacant, Mr. Curtiss, who for a time was employed by the general government, under the direction of the Board, having found it necessary to remove, on account of the turbulence of the Indians, and fixed his residence at Bellevue.

## CHEROKEES.

EVAN JONES, preacher, Mrs. Jones.

Native preachers, *Jesse Bushyhead, John Wickliffe, Oganaya, Dsusawala, Doyanungheeskec, Coledastee.*

1 preacher, 1 female assistant=2.—6 native preachers.

The enforcement of the New Echota treaty, transferring the Cherokees from their native country to the Western, or Indian Territory, was commenced by the United States in May and June, at which time about 3000 were removed. The residue, 13 or 14,000, were permitted to remain till the 1st of September, to avoid the "sickly season." They then, in accordance with an arrangement effected meanwhile with the general government, commenced their westward journey, in detachments of 1000 or 1500 each, under the direction of leaders chosen by themselves; still protesting against the validity of the treaty, yet unwilling to resort to violent measures of resistance. Throughout this deeply afflictive period, the conduct of the native brethren has been in the highest degree exemplary. "Humility, patience and forbearance, and a devotional reference of every event to the wise guidance of their heavenly Father's hand, have marked their behavior on every side." About 500 members of the churches were embodied in two of the detachments, and some of the others were also under the direction of native preachers, thus enabling them to continue, amidst all the toils and sufferings of the journey, their accustomed religious services. Three of the detachments reached the Mississippi river in December. The one under the conduct of Mr. Jones was at Little Prairie, Mo., Dec. 30, having travelled 529 miles, and being still nearly 300 short of their destination.

In prospect of these calamitous events, and during the season of their gradual approach, the regular operations of the mission were greatly embarrassed even before they were entirely broken up. But the labors that were bestowed appear to have been the more abundantly blessed. Mr. Jones writes, under date of July 11, "'The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm'; and we have no indication that he designs to suspend the operations of his grace until the present calamities shall pass away; but, rather, that he is determined to carry on his work, and build up Jerusalem, 'even in troublous times.'"

No precise statement has been given of the number of additions to the church during the year. Seven were baptized at Taquohee, and 9 at Galanee-ye, in May; 2 at Amohee, and 10 at Fort Butler, in June; 3 at a settlement in North Carolina, in July; 55 at an encampment, in August; and 47 during an excursion made by Mr. Bushyhead prior to May 16. The whole number of baptisms, as stated by Mr. Bushyhead, was over one hundred and seventy.

#### CREEKS.

EBENEZER—north of Arkansas river, and 4 miles west of Verdigris river.

JAMES O. MASON, preacher and school teacher, Mrs. Mason.

CANADIAN RIVER station, on the north bank of Canadian river, 32 miles from Ebenezer.

CHARLES R. KELLAM, preacher and school teacher, Mrs. KELLAM, Miss ELIZABETH BOYNTON, assistants.—*John Davis*, native preacher.

2 stations, 2 preachers and school teachers, 3 female assistants=5.—1 native preacher.

The affairs of this mission have been much embarrassed during the past year. Mr. Kellam was necessarily absent several months in the spring and summer, and on his return encountered numerous and unusual hindrances, in consequence of the lowness of the rivers, &c., which, notwithstanding every exertion that could be made, prevented his arrival in the Creek territory till winter. During his absence two members of the church had died, one of whom he had baptized a short time before he left in the spring. The state of the church generally was nearly the same as at that time. Some, it was feared, had backslidden. But meetings were well attended while Mr. K. remained at Ebenezer, and strong desires were expressed to hear the word of God. Several attended on the Sabbath, who had never before heard the gospel. At this station, (Ebenezer,) it is expected that Mr. Mason will ultimately be located; but as some opposition has been excited to his immediate entrance into the Creek territory, he is temporarily employed in teaching at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Kellam has received an appointment of teacher under the United States' government, to be stationed on the Canadian River, where he will be joined at the earliest opportunity by Miss Boynton.

The faithful native preacher, Mr. Davis, has been much interrupted in his labors by sickness and other misfortunes, and by the hostility of several of his countrymen.

#### CHOCTAWS.

PROVIDENCE—6 miles north of Red river, and 10 west of Fort Towson.

RAMSAY D. POTTS, preacher and school teacher, Mrs. Potts.

BETHEL—3 miles south-west of Choctaw Agency.

ALANSON ALLEN, M. D., school teacher.

2 stations, 1 preacher and school teacher, 1 school teacher, 1 female assistant=3.—1 native assistant.

Mr. Potts, in addition to his duties as school teacher, under appointment of the United States' government, continues to labor, though amidst many discouragements, for the spiritual good of the Choctaws. In these benevolent efforts he is aided by the Rev. Chs. G. Hatch, teacher of a government school at Bennett station, about eight miles west of Providence. Their plan of labor is to preach three Sabbaths monthly at Providence, two at Bennett, and one Sabbath as heretofore, at Fort Towson; every fourth Sabbath and every Saturday to be spent in visiting the sick, and in preaching from house to house, &c. To secure the greater benefit to the Indians from these voluntary labors, the Board have provided Messrs. Potts and Hatch with a native interpreter, of piety and intelligence. Three individuals have joined the church by letter. Whole number, 11.

Miss Lucy H. Taylor retired from the station, with the approval of the Board, in November, the small female school, which she had taught, being placed under the care of Mrs. Potts.

From Doct. Allen no recent communication has been received. In July last his school was temporarily dismissed, in consequence of the fatal prevalence of the small pox among the Choctaws, and the pressing demands which were made on him for medical labors.

## MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

## FRANCE.

## PARIS. —————

DOUAY.—ERASTUS WILLARD, D. N. SHELDON, preachers, and their wives. *J. B. Pruvots*, native preacher.

BERTRY.—LOUIS DUSART, native preacher. Out-stations, *Ligny, Caulery, Walincourt*.

LANNOY and BAISIEUX.—JOSEPH THIEFFRY, native preacher.

ORCHIES.—ALEXIS MONTEL, native preacher.

VILLEQUIER.—J. B. CRETIN, native preacher.

MANICAMP.— CAULIER, native preacher.

*J. N. Froment*, — *Michel*, colporteurs.

8 stations, 3 out-stations, 2 preachers, 2 female assistants=4.—6 native preachers and 2 native assistants=8.

During the past year there has been a gradual but decided improvement in the affairs of this mission, and the indications of its increasing prosperity, if duly supported by the prayers and contributions of the churches in this country, were never more cheering. At Paris, beside the maintenance of a French service, as heretofore, Mr. Sheldon for several months conducted two services in English—one in the English chapel, during the absence of the pastor, Mr. Wilks, and the other in the American chapel, in the *rue Ste. Anne*. The attendance at the American chapel was generally good, and for several weeks last preceding Mr. Sheldon's removal from the city, the house was filled. The opportunities for doing good in such a field, Mr. Sheldon supposes, are greater than those presented to an American missionary in almost any other department of labor in France; and it is cause of serious regret that at so interesting a period he has been constrained to withdraw from it, by the necessities of the station at Douay. But the multiplied duties of Mr. Willard, in connection with the protracted and alarming illness of Mrs. W., rendered his appeals for an associate laborer, imperative. Mr. Sheldon was expecting to repair to Douay on the 1st of April.

The progress of the mission has been more marked at Douay, and the influence will probably be more extensive and enduring. A church was organized, on the 1st of September last, after the model of the primitive churches both in faith and discipline; and this being, as Mr. Willard remarks, the "beginning of order" in that region, it may be regarded as the introduction of a new era in the history of the French churches. The original number of members was but five, including Mr. and Mrs. W., but has since received an accession of seven by baptism.

The example of the Douay church was soon followed by the church at Bertry, and measures are in train for its early adoption by the Nomain church. Mr. W. expresses the hope that the churches of Lannoy and Baisieux will not be slow to imitate them, and adds:

"It is an encouraging fact that our brethren are becoming persuaded of the utility and even of the necessity of having some sort of compact, a common centre, a rallying point, as well as a digested system of discipline. Let them take entirely decided ground, and they will necessarily become less selfish, will have enlarged views, will be prompted to greater activity, will live better, and do more. On the other hand, our adversaries will naturally be discouraged, and will despair of seeing us scattered and brought to nought."

On the arrival of Mr. Sheldon, Mr. W. was designing to visit the churches, in order to form them into an association, and to organize a ministerial conference.

The churches under the more immediate care of the native preachers, continue essentially as they were at the date of our last report. Considerable opposition has been experienced, and the increase of members has been small, but the laborers have abounded in their work, and the churches have been confirmed. One has been baptized at Baisieux, and two at Orchies; six have been added to the Bertry church, and increased attention is given by the congregations at

Ligny, Cauléry, and Walincourt. One has been baptized at Nomain. Two conversions are reported to have taken place at Curieux. Cases of religious inquiry and conviction of the need of the gospel, are numerous. The colporteurs have been assiduous in the discharge of their appropriate duties. One of them has labored chiefly at Lannoy, in connection with the pastor, Mr. Thieffry, or, on alternate Sabbaths, in his absence, with a lay brother. The other had visited, prior to September, more than a hundred villages in the *départements de l'Aisne et des Ardennes*, often repeating his visits to the same villages, and had distributed 417 bibles and testaments. With the circulation of the scriptures is connected the distribution of religious tracts. Of the last, Mr. S. had distributed 1,250 at Paris, in October, through the zealous co-operation of some pious ladies, beside tracts presented to visitors at his house.

With these encouraging circumstances of the mission in view, the Board contemplate with pain the further reduction of the number of American laborers in the probable return of Mr. Willard. The health of Mrs. W., which for a long time had been precarious, equally with his own, has at length entirely failed, and demands the most prompt and effective measures for its restoration. Mr. W. has been authorized to withdraw from the mission, whenever in his judgment the state of Mrs. W.'s health shall render it safe and expedient.

#### GERMANY.

HAMBURG.—J. G. ONCKEN, native preacher. C. F. Lange, and 3 others, native assistants.

BERLIN.—1 native preacher.

OLDENBURG.—1 native preacher.

JEVER.—1 native assistant.

4 stations, 3 native preachers, 5 native assistants=8.

The following summary view of the German mission is given in a letter of Mr. Oncken, under date of Feb. 8, 1839 :

The church at Hamburg, the past year, has been sheltered under the wings of the Almighty. No root of bitterness has troubled us; uninterrupted peace and harmony have prevailed. The seed sown has been abundantly blessed, and 25 converts have been added to our number, and with the exception of two, have proved faithful to their profession. We have now 75 members, with 25 catechumens, of whom 10 or 12 have experienced the power of divine grace in the heart, and who will shortly be added to us. Let us raise here an *Ebenezer* to our adorable God. It is now nearly five years when we were first led down into the Elbe, 7 in number, with nothing but contending elements around us, every man's hand being against us. And now this flock is so numerous. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but to thy name be the glory.

From the authorities we have experienced no trouble, though we are still under the same restrictions as before. We baptize generally at some distance from Hamburg, on Hanoverian territory, as we dare not do so on Hamburg ground. The brethren continue to exert themselves in the spread of the truth, and many sinners have through their instrumentality been brought under the sound of the gospel. Several of them have visited different parts of Holstein during the winter, and have distributed tracts and bibles.

But let me proceed to state what God has wrought in the south. I went, the last September, to Stuttgart, where I remained about twelve days; and on the 9th of October, eight dear brethren were baptized, five miles from Stuttgart, in the Neckar. The Lord abundantly blessed his own ordinance, so that they all went on their way rejoicing, and from that day new additions were constantly made. I was constantly engaged in examining candidates, and 23 converts were baptized in the name of the Triune Jehovah, and formed into a gospel church. The blessedness I experienced in those days cannot be expressed. I left Stuttgart with loud hosannas to God on my tongue. But the best still comes. The brethren at Stuttgart soon confessed openly what had taken place, and the whole city was moved. Article after article appeared in the newspapers, which were transferred into other papers, and before I reached home the thing was known throughout Germany.

The brethren at Stuttgart were exposed at first to violent attacks, and the most awful imprecations were uttered against them. But, blessed be God, he was with them, and kept them in the hollow of his hand. They have since been assured that they have nothing to fear from government, and that the necessary protection, at the next administration of baptism, shall be given, if it should be required. I have since received the most encouraging news from them. All are exceedingly happy, 4 have been added to the church, and there is every prospect that the cause will prosper.

At Marburg, in Hessa, I also formed interesting connections, and preached there several times; and three brethren have since applied for baptism.

At Berlin, the opposition to the good old way appears to be greater than in any other place, and the prospects are not bright.

To Jever, in East Friesland, I have sent one of our members, as a colporteur, and his labors are blessed. Seven converts are waiting my arrival, and others give pleasing indications, that a good work has been begun in them.

A previous communication from Mr. Oncken contains the following notice of the church at Oldenburg :

The little band at Oldenburg has been exposed to severe trials ; some were imprisoned, and others had to pay fines, for having met together to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. But though some of our brethren were bound, the influence of the gospel cannot be limited by man; the number of believers has increased, and brother Weichardt has baptized several new converts. One of the four to whom I administered baptism nearly two years ago, and who had given the brethren much sorrow, has given up a large distillery, of which he was the owner, and is now likely to walk more circumspectly. This intelligence has greatly encouraged us in the temperance cause.

No report has come to hand of the amount of tract and bible distribution. More than 130,000 tracts had been circulated in the 18 months preceding the date of our last report, and as the field was enlarged and the number of laborers increased, more was expected to be done the ensuing spring and summer. The translation of Mrs. Judson's Memoir, by Mr. O., is out of press, and other valuable works are in course of publication.

*Table of Churches and Baptisms.*

Hamburg church—	25 baptisms reported,	present number	75
Berlin	“	“	6
Oldenburg	several	“	13+
Stuttgart	27	“	27+
			121+

Since the annual meeting, a letter has been received from Mr. O., giving the following additional particulars :

*Circulation of the Scriptures and Tracts.*—The circulation of the holy scriptures has received a new and powerful impulse, through the liberal grants of money from the American, and the American and Foreign Bible Societies. It has enabled me to purchase 5000 copies of an 8vo. bible, printed from stereotype plates at Frankfurt; and for the last grant of \$2000 from the A. and F. B. S., I shall be enabled to print a considerable number of the New Testament. Upwards of 1000 copies of the bible have already left the depot, and as many bibles and testaments have been distributed during the past year for the Edinburgh Bible Society. Beside these, a considerable number of scriptures have been sold and distributed among seamen visiting this port, in the Danish, Dutch, French, Spanish, and Swedish languages. Emigrants to various parts of the world have also been supplied with the word of God. The clergy, especially, continue to oppose the circulation of the pure scriptures warmly, and it is a fact that should not be forgotten, that all the corrupt societies in Germany continue to circulate the books of the lying prophets along with the blessed word of God, and thus render the most effectual service to Satan. This fact will at once show the importance of this part of our mission, as only pure, unadulterated scriptures are issued by us, and circulated among the people, and that through agents who do not ascribe the conversion of sinners to the bible, but to the God of the bible, and who will consequently accompany the precious seed by their fervent prayers for divine influence. A very considerable portion of the above scriptures have been sold and distributed, by the members of the church, in the city.

Our tract operations have been equally important, and still more extensive. We have issued from our society 16 different tracts, 13 in the German, and 3 in the Danish language; amounting in all to 193,000 copies; besides these, we received from other societies 70,000 copies, making in all 263,000, of which 240,000 copies have been distributed during 1837 and '38. Independently of these, I have published several other tracts, of which about 5000 copies have been brought into circulation, besides a considerable number of good books used for our loan-tract system. The number of our fellow laborers, in this important branch of our work, is daily increasing, and our little messengers find their way to the remotest hamlets; and as they contain the truth as it is in Jesus, we know our labor shall not be in vain in the Lord. Our loan-tract system, which embraces Hamburg and its suburbs, has been acted upon with spirit, and though the brethren, about twenty-five in number, have frequently been treated with contempt, and even threatened with bodily injuries, they have maintained their ground, and from time to time have had to rejoice in the success with which their labors have been accompanied. The amount of good effected generally by tract distribution, and especially by the loan-tract system, will only be fully developed in the great day of the Lord. The awful ignorance that prevails around us, the present favorable opportunities, and above all, our responsibility to God, will, I trust, make us more fully alive to the eternal interests of our perishing fellow-sinners, and influence us to be instant in and out of season. The American Tract Society has rendered us a noble assistance, having made us a grant of \$600, through which we can now continue our efforts, at least for the ensuing six months.

The Memoir of Mrs. Judson, in the revising of the translation of which br. Köbner has rendered me much assistance, has been completed, and was issued towards the close of last November. Its perusal by my countrymen, will, under the divine blessing, doubtless awaken a spirit of enquiry, and kindle in many a bosom now lifeless and estranged from Christ, a kindred flame to that, which shone so brilliantly in our glorified sister. I feel greatly indebted to the churches and private friends in America, who have so generously furnished the means by which I have been enabled to publish a handsome edition of 5000 copies of the above Memoir. May the gracious Savior give them an abundant reward for their liberality, in permitting them, in the day when he shall make up his jewels, to meet with many glorified spirits, out of my nation, who were won for Christ by the perusal of these pages.

Of the temperance cause Mr. Oncken says :

The temperance cause, though not rapidly advancing, owing to the restrictions under which we labor, is yet making some progress. We have about 140 members. Our tracts on this subject, have been spread far and wide, and I have not a doubt, that, though there may, from various causes, not be so great an accession of members as with you, much good is effected and much evil prevented. All our members are warmly attached to temperance principles, and many have indeed cause for it, as the use of ardent spirits was their besetting sin, before their conversion. Our temperance tracts have been generally well received, especially "My Mother's Gold Ring," of which we circulated 20,000.

Mr. Oncken adds, in regard to the churches, that three persons had been baptized by him at Berlin, making their whole number 7, and ten candidates had offered themselves to the Hamburg church. One member of the church at Hamburg had died. The whole number baptized at Stuttgart, prior to the date of the letter (Feb. 26,) was 29.

#### GREECE.

PATRAS.—C. PASCÖ, H. T. LOVE, preachers, and their wives.

1 station, 2 preachers, 2 female assistants=4.

Mr. Love, in a communication of June last, writes :

Our prospects of success in Greece were never more encouraging than at the present time. Prejudice in this region, which indeed was never so strong as in other parts, is evidently diminishing. We are not aware that there is at present any open effort made against us. The call for the scriptures is increasing. The Modern New Testament is now a school-book in the Lancasterian school of Patras, containing three hundred scholars. We ourselves have distributed, the last four days, 195 copies of different parts of scriptures, chiefly the New Testament, and have refused many applicants who could not read sufficiently well to understand. Two among those who received New Testaments, were sons of priests.

Applications were sometimes made for the scriptures on account of their pecuniary value, as the ordinary price of sale was less than cost. This, however, was not often the motive. Among other proofs, the following incident is narrated by Mr. Love :

To-day an apprentice boy wanted a testament. He had not sufficient clothes to cover himself. He bore in his hand 25 lepta, (a lepton is 1-6 of a cent.) It was the price of his bread for the day. His master would neither come with him to solicit a book, nor give him money to buy. He had therefore brought us the money for his daily allowance, with the intention of eating nothing for the day, in order that he might possess the bread of eternal life.

The whole number of scriptures distributed in the six months preceding Oct., were about 800 New Testaments, and 650 copies of parts of the Old, beside other religious and school books, and about 60,000 pp. of tracts. [See next page.] Favorable opportunities existed also, for the circulation of tracts in English and Italian. Most of the works distributed, were generously supplied by the Am. Bible and the Am. Tract Societies. 3,000 copies of the Decalogue had been printed at a native press. Other publications, of a more strictly evangelical character, were to be prepared as early as practicable by the missionaries. A translation of Wayland's Elements of Moral Science abridged, prepared by a distinguished Greek scholar, Dr. Maniake, was also to be published shortly, and would probably be introduced into all the missions and public schools of the country.

The selection of the site of the contemplated new station, has been a subject of careful consideration with the missionaries. Early in 1838, Mr. Love, partly with a view to this object, visited portions of Greece and Turkey, and at a later period, the island of Zante, belonging to the Ionian Republic. In the former tour, he ascertained that there are four places in Turkey which would especially demand the favorable regards of the Board, provided there were adequate means for such an enlargement of the mission; viz. Adrianople, Salonica, Joannina, and Prevesa, or Arta. Several considerations, however, induced the missionaries to prefer the island of Zante, among which were the following :

1. The religious destitution of the people. The place was once occupied by a missionary, but has been vacant several years. In conversation with some of the inhabitants, Mr. Love inquired why they did not read the scriptures. They were much surprised to learn that the scriptures could be had in a language which they could understand. They have no enlightened religious books of any kind.
2. Freedom of religious worship. By the constitution of the re-



public, all denominations of Christians are tolerated. Books of all kinds may be freely distributed. 3. A large class of the people at Zante are not under the influence of the priesthood. 4. The facility of communication with Patras is greater than from any other town in the vicinity.—The population is 16,000, and of the island 40,000. The entire population of the Ionian Republic is about 200,000.

Mr. Love was expecting to remove to Zante, about the close of December.

From a letter received since the annual meeting, we add the following particulars:

We have a few days since received from Mr. Calhoun an additional supply of five hundred volumes of the different parts of the scriptures; among which were one hundred of the volume including the prophets entire. Heretofore this volume comprised only the four larger prophets. The scriptures are now all translated and printed, except the Song of Solomon.

Since our last, our distribution of scriptures has considerably increased. We are averaging, at present, about six hundred volumes a month. Dr. Maniacke is also distributing some. We hear of no opposition in respect to our distribution of books. Since the first of August nineteen priests have solicited of us the scriptures.

The tract distributions are about the same as when we last wrote—about seventeen or eighteen thousand pages a month. We have but a few at present on hand, but are expecting a considerable supply in a few days.

We have distributed, in 1838, one thousand five hundred and one copies of the New Testament, and nine hundred and eighty-nine volumes of the Old. Also, twenty Italian bibles, six English bibles, one German bible, and four English testaments, making in all, two thousand five hundred and twenty-one. We have also distributed one hundred and fourteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-nine pages, (12 mo.) of religious tracts, and ninety-eight volumes of religious books. Our distributions could not properly be said to have commenced till the first of April—embracing therefore but nine months of the year.

Mr. Love communicates, in the same letter, the following notice of an interesting case of conversion:

The young man, Alexander Petalas, whom we have mentioned in our former letters as being in an interesting state of mind, gives pleasing evidence of genuine piety. His advancement in scripture knowledge, and his "growth in grace," are quite apparent. He is suffering considerable persecution, particularly from some from his own island, (Ithica,) but takes it all with the greatest meekness, continually remembering them in his prayers, and weeping over their great hardness of heart. He is a young man of unblemished character, good mind, and considerable influence. We cannot but think he is one who promises much for the good of his perishing countrymen, whose wretched condition he seems fully to appreciate. It is affecting to see with what earnestness and feeling he commends them to the "throne of mercy," and with what child-like simplicity he casts himself, as a helpless sinner, entirely on the merits and intercession of a crucified and an exalted Savior, for the salvation of his own soul.

"Dear dying Lamb, thy precious blood  
Shall never lose its power,  
'Till all the ransomed church of God  
Be saved, to sin no more."

Mr. Petalas has been with us now for some time; we find him to be a valuable assistant. We continue to him our lessons in the language, and the remainder of the time, employ him in translating. He reads English with some considerable readiness. He has the tract, *The Young Cottager*, now ready for our revision.

## MISSION IN AFRICA.

### LIBERIA.

EDINA—southern extremity of Liberia.

MADEBLI (SANTE WILL'S)—20 miles from Edina, on Meclin river.

WM. G. CROCKER, IVORY CLARKE, preachers, JOHN DAY, preacher and school teacher, Mrs. CLARKE. On a visit to this country, WM. MYLNE, preacher.

2 stations, 3 preachers, 1 preacher and school teacher, 1 female assistant=5.

Mr. Mylne arrived in this country the 16th of last June, the state of his health requiring a change of climate and a temporary suspension of labor. Our latest advices from the mission are only down to July. Mr. Crocker was then at

Edina, deeming it imprudent to go back into the interior during the rains, or until better provision should be made for his reception. His services were also important to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke in the study of Basá, and to the native school, which was increasingly prosperous. Several of the scholars had manifested a deep interest in spiritual things, and one, a promising lad of about 13 years of age, had given satisfactory evidence of conversion to God. Two other cases of conversion had occurred in the mission, one the wife of Mr. Day. In the colony, seven persons were baptized in April, and a distinct church would probably be organized soon, and a meeting-house built, at that place.

The missionaries solicit the attention of the Board to the subject of enlarging the mission. Apart from the claims of the colonists, at Edina, Cape Palmas, and other American settlements, there are several locations among the neighboring native tribes that should be occupied at the earliest opportunity. One of these is Cettra Kroo, in the Kroo country, a few miles south of Edina, on the sea-board. The Kroos have a language of their own, but understand, to some extent, both Basá and English; and some, who have lived in the colonies, have learned to read and write. Mr. Day enjoys the confidence of this people, and has proposed to labor among them. They are said to surpass all the other tribes in that vicinity, in industry and enterprise, and to have adopted many of the habits of civilized life.—A second desirable location is about 80 or 100 miles from the sea board, among the Pessey tribe, generally called *bushmen* by those who live near the beach, and by whom many of them are taken, and sold as slaves. A third is Grand Cape Mount, fifty or sixty miles north of Monrovia, among the Veys, once occupied, under the direction of the Board, by Rev. John Revey, now at Cape Palmas.\* Several of the natives here were converted to Christianity, and added to the Monrovia church, some of whom are still living, with none to instruct or watch over them.—Contiguous to the Veys, on the south and east, are the Deys, the Goras, and the Condas, the latter called “King Boatswain’s people.” Some of the Dey tribe are acquainted with the Basá language, and a missionary, familiar with that dialect, would probably find little difficulty in making himself understood by all the tribes on the sea board.

## MISSIONS IN ASIA.

### BURMAH.

The missionaries to Burmah and the Karens, have been organized with reference to their more convenient associate action, into four distinct communities, designated the Maulmain, Tavoy, Rangoon, and Ava missions.

MAULMAIN, including AMHERST. Karen out-stations, *Balú island, Dong-yahn, New Cham-merah* (or *Ko Chet’thing’s village,*) *Newville, Bootah.*

(Burman department.) A. JUDSON, H. HOWARD, E. A. STEVENS, preachers, S. M. OSGOOD, preacher and printer, and their wives. Temporarily resident at Maulmain, L. INGALLS, G. S. COMSTOCK, L. STILSON, preachers, and their wives.

Native assistants, *Ko Shway-bay, Moug Shway Moug, Moug Shway-Hmong, Moug Shway-goon, Moug Ouk Moo, Ko Shwai,* preachers, *Ko En* and *Ko Man-boke*, assistants in translation, *Moug Shway Thah*, school teacher, and three other assistants.

(Karen department.) J. H. VINTON, D. L. BRAYTON, preachers, and their wives, Miss ELEANOR MACOMBER, school teacher.

Native assistants, *Ko Chet’thing, Kah Pau, Ko Taunah, Moug Tah-oo,* preachers, *Moug Bah-mee, Ko Myat yaw,* and others, assistants.

(Peguan department.) J. M. HASWELL, preacher, Mrs. HASWELL.

Native preacher, *Moug Oung Men.*

Total—(Burman, Karen and Peguan,) 2 stations, 5 out-stations, 9 preachers, 1 preacher and printer, 11 female assistants=21.—11 native preachers and 8+ other assistants=19+.

\* We learn that during the last year, a church of eight members was constituted at Cape Palmas, by Mr. Revey, and that contributions have recently been sent from brethren in Baltimore and Richmond, to aid in building them a meeting-house. Mr. R., we understand, has continued teaching school and preaching the gospel, since he retired from the service of the Board, and much good is anticipated from his able and well directed labors.

Messrs. Stilson, Stevens, and Brayton, and their wives, arrived at Maulmain Feb. 19, and Mr. Comstock, from Arracan, in April, 1838. Mr. Osgood and Mrs. Thomas, late of the A'sám mission, were united in marriage at Maulmain July 19.

*Preaching.*—Religious worship, at Maulmain, has been conducted, in Burman, at the native chapel, every evening and on the Sabbath, and at stated times in five other places; also from house to house, and, occasionally, when houses could not be obtained, in the open street. The chapel service is sustained by Mr. Judson, the rest chiefly by Mr. Ingalls, aided by Mr. Comstock and nine native assistants. These labors have not been without effect. A spirit of inquiry has been awakened among the native population, opposition is less violent, and additions have been made to the church, on profession of faith in Christ. In the English congregation, at first under the charge of Mr. Ingalls, but subsequently transferred to Mr. Stevens, worship is regularly maintained, though the state of the church at the last dates was depressed, and there were several cases of suspension on account of intemperance, &c. The missionary society connected with the church, continues to be efficient, and supports several of the native assistants. There is also a well sustained Sabbath school, (under the superintendance of S. H. M'Kaique.)

At Amherst, Mr. Haswell, whose health, with one or two intervals of illness, has greatly improved, preaches regularly in Peguan on the Sabbath, and every evening. Mrs. Haswell's school is also assembled on the Sabbath for religious instruction, and presents an exceedingly interesting aspect.

The several out-stations, with numerous contiguous villages, both Karen and Peguan, have been visited by the missionaries in those departments, and many tracts distributed, with most encouraging results. The gospel of salvation has been published also to many Tougthoos, of whom there are numerous villages, and several individuals have professedly received it.

*Churches, baptisms, &c.*—The returns from some of the stations being incomplete, the following table presents an imperfect view of the state of the churches, June 30, 1838:

		bap.	susp.	dism.	Total.
Maulmain	Burmese ch., Mr. Judson pastor,	12(?)	8	(?)	113, including 5 foreigners.
"	English " Mr. Stevens "	(17)			(?)
Amherst, Peguan	" Mr. Haswell "	4	(rec'd by lett. 4)		10, includ. Mr. & Mrs. H.
N. Chummerah, Karen,	{ Ko Chet'ling }	15			75(?)
	{ Kah Pau }				
Bootah,	" Ko Taunah* "	10			50+
Newville,	" Tah-oo "	13			60+
Dong-Yahn, Pgwó Karen,†		8+			20+
Total (exclusive of M. Eng. ch.)		62+			333+

Of those baptized, forty-six were Karens, and of the whole number, 205. Six Karens were also baptized at Maulmain about the 1st of August, 1838, and 17 were applicants for baptism, most of whom would probably be approved. The number of inquirers at the out-stations had been greater than ever before, though the labors of the native assistants and the growth of the churches had been much embarrassed by the disturbed condition of the country.

The church at Amherst was constituted by Mr. Haswell, assisted by Mr. Judson, on the 6th of May, 1838, and consisted first of Mr. and Mrs. Haswell and three natives, one of whom had been baptized at Maulmain. Four others were received by letter, and one was baptized in June following. Ko Bike, a Karen by birth, but of Burmese education, and one of the most wealthy, intelligent, and influential men at Amherst, was added to the church in July. His first knowledge of Christianity was obtained about twenty years since, but appears to have produced no fruit until within a few months, when, having received a copy of the New Testament, he entered into a careful comparison of its claims with those of Guadama. He now expresses great joy in trusting in the merits of Jesus Christ, instead of his own, for salvation, and weeps as he reflects on his long neglect of the gospel, and on the apathy still exhibited towards it by most of his countrymen.

\* Absent a few months, to assist Mr. Abbott at Rangoon.

† Mr. Brayton, it is expected, will take charge of this church, under the more immediate care of native assistants.

*Seminary for native assistants, and other schools.*—Mr. Wade having resigned the charge of the seminary for native preachers, on account of his feeble health, it was transferred, at the close of the session in 1837, from Tavoy to Maulmain, to be placed under the care of Mr. Stevens. While at Tavoy, the students, with few exceptions, were Karens, the number of Burman converts being comparatively small, and the location of the institution being less conveniently accessible to such. On the other hand, there are weighty objections to the permanent establishment of the seminary at Maulmain, and its present location there must be regarded as an experiment. Doubts have been expressed also as to the expediency of uniting the Burmese and Karen departments in one institution, in view of the great diversity of character and condition between Burmans and Karens, their mutual national antipathies, the peculiar training adapted to each class of students, and the necessity of imparting instruction to them in two entirely distinct languages. Mr. Stevens' attention will be given primarily to the Burmese, a preference to which it is entitled on account of the relative standing of the two nations as to native character, culture, numbers, and political importance, and also with reference to the preparation of works for the press. A portion of his time, however, will be bestowed for the present on the superintendence of Karen students, until provision is made for their being taught by one of the Karen missionaries.

The Maulmain Burmese Boarding School was reorganized in Nov. 1837, and placed under the care of Mr. Howard, with a Burman assistant. It commenced with 15 scholars, and gradually increased to 50, of whom 13 were females, and 10 day scholars. It was supposed that from 100 to 200 pupils might easily be gathered, and supported each at a cost not much exceeding 36 rupees per year. The school has been very prosperously conducted; studies, Burman and English languages, arithmetical, geography, &c. Religious instruction has also been faithfully given, and several of the youth have been added to the church. The institution is provided with a house for the principal, a boarding house, and a school house. Mr. Howard's connection with it is contingent, as he desires to return to the scene of his former labors at Rangoon whenever a suitable candidate can be sent out to supply his place. The institution is regarded as one of great importance to the prosperity of the Burman mission, and worthy of liberal support.

There are several Burman day schools, under the supervision of Mr. Ingalls. In one of these, containing about twenty children, nearly all the pupils have been given by their parents to the mission, according to the custom of the country.

Two Karen schools were taught by Mr. and Mrs. Vinton and Miss Macomber at Maulmain during the last rains, with gratifying success. The one under the care of Mr. and Mrs. V. numbered nearly a hundred in April, among whom was a class of about 20 young men. Miss Macomber's school embraced from 20 to 30. Karen schools were in operation also at Newville, Bootah, and New Chummerah, and some were soon to be located at other places.

*Translations, Printing, &c.*—Mr. Judson's principal work in the study, in the latter part of 1837, was the preparation of a "Digest of Scripture," consisting of the most important passages of the Old and New Testaments, partly taken from Brown's Selection, Boardman's Digest, and other similar works, and arranged under successive heads, beginning with "The Scripture of Truth," and closing with "The Retributions of Eternity," to be printed in an edition of 40,000. Since then, his time has been chiefly occupied in a further revision of the Old Testament, for a new edition of the whole bible, of 5000 copies, in one vol. quarto. On the completion of this, which would occupy the remainder of 1838, and part of the year following, Mr. J., it is expected, will enter on the preparation of a new Burman and English Dictionary, a work second in importance only to the translation of the scriptures, and for the execution of which his intimate knowledge of the Burman language, apart from other considerations, preëminently qualifies him. A beginning has been made in the preparation of books for the Pgwo Karens, including the Child's Book, revised by Miss Macomber; and The Life of Christ, in Peguan, had been carried nearly through the press, at the close of 1837.

The following Tables show the amount of printing executed at the Maulmain printing-office, and the number of books issued, during the years of 1836 and 1837.

In 1836, there were printed, of

Scriptures :	No. cop.	No. pp.	Total pp.
Psalms, 8vo., 2d edition,	13,000	56	2,028,000
New Testament, from Matthew to John inclusive,	10,000	312	3,120,000
<b>Total of Scriptures,</b>	<b>23,000</b>		<b>5,148,000</b>
<b>Extracts from Scriptures :</b>			
History of the Creation, Gen. 1st to 3d ch., 8vo., 1st edit.,	54,000	8	420,000
Life of Christ, or Harmony of the four Gospels, 2d edit.,	15,000	208	3,020,000
Miracles, 18mo., 2d edition,	5,000	24	120,000
Sermon on the Mount, 18mo., 2d edit.,	5,000	28	140,000
Epitome of the Life of Christ, 1st edit.,	5,000	52	260,000
<b>Total of Extracts from Scriptures,</b>	<b>84,000</b>		<b>3,960,000</b>
<b>Tracts :</b>			
Catechism of Religion, 18mo., 3d edit.,	5,000	12	60,000
“ “ “ 4th edit.,	1,500	12	18,000
Catechism and View of Christian Religion, 8vo., 7th ed.,	50,000	20	1,000,000
“ “ “ 8th ed.,	50,000	20	1,000,000
Balance,	100,000	16	1,600,000
Awakener,	50,000	16	800,000
Septenary, or Seven Manuals,	6,000	72	432,000
Hymns,	3,000	16	48,000
Hymns, (additional,)	1,500	28	42,000
<b>Total of Tracts,</b>	<b>267,000</b>		<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>School Books :</b>			
Catechism of Astronomy and Geography, 8vo., 2d edit.,	30,000	16	480,000
Astronomy, Geography, and History, 8vo., 2d edit.,	10,500	48	504,000
Child's Book on the Soul, 18mo., 1st edit.,	5,000	92	460,000
Questions on do., do., do.,	1,000	28	28,000
Scripture Catechism, do., do.,	1,000	8	8,000
<b>Total of School Books,</b>	<b>46,500</b>		<b>1,480,000</b>
<b>Totals,</b> {			
{ Scriptures,	23,000		5,148,000
{ Extracts from Scriptures,	84,000		3,960,000
{ Tracts,	267,000		5,000,000
{ School Books,	46,500		1,480,000
	<b>420,500</b>		<b>15,588,000</b>

And in 1837, of

<b>Scriptures :</b>			
New Testament, from Acts to Revelation, 8vo., 2d edit.,	10,000	364	3,640,000
<b>Extracts from Scriptures :</b>			
Life of Christ, 8vo., 3d edit.,	40,000	212	8,480,000
On Idolatry, 8vo., 1st edit.,	40,000	12	480,000
Epitome of Creation, 18mo., 1st edit.,	1,000	8	8,000
Questions on Creation, 18mo., 1st edit.,	1,000	54	54,000
Questions on Life of Christ, vol. 1st, 1st edit.,	1,000	224	224,000
<b>Total of Extracts from Scriptures,</b>	<b>83,000</b>		<b>9,246,000</b>
<b>Tracts :</b>			
A Father's Advice, 8vo., 1st edit.,	10,000	16	160,000
Investigator, 8vo., 6th edit.,	50,000	16	800,000
Ship of Grace, 8vo., 5th edit.,	30,000	16	480,000
<b>Total of Tracts,</b>	<b>90,000</b>		<b>1,440,000</b>
<b>School Books :</b>			
Elementary Arithmetic, 12mo., 1st edit.,	1,000	84	84,000
<b>Peguan :</b>			
Catechism of Religion, 18mo., 2d edit.,	10,000	8	80,000
View of Christian Religion, 12mo., 1st edit.,	10,000	24	240,000
Balance, “ “	10,000	24	240,000
Investigator, “ “	10,000	24	240,000
Ship of Grace, “ “	10,000	24	240,000
A Father's Advice, “ “	10,000	24	240,000
Life of Christ, “ “	5,000	348	1,740,000
<b>Total in Peguan,</b>	<b>65,000</b>		<b>3,020,000</b>

	No. cop.	No. pp.	Total pp.
Karen: Child's Book, 12mo., 1st edit.,	2,000	48	96,000
Total of Scriptures,	10,000		3,640,000
“ Extracts from Scriptures,	83,000		9,246,000
“ Tracts,	90,000		1,440,000
“ School Books,	1,000		84,000
“ Peguan,	65,000		3,020,000
“ Karen,	2,000		96,000
Grand Total,	251,000		17,526,000

The total amount for the whole period, including the printing of the 7th edition of the Catechism and View, which should have been reported in 1835, is, of printing, 671,500 cops., or 33,114,000 pp., and of issues, 347,369 cops., or 16,144,524 pp.

Of *Issues*, there were—

	in 1836,	in 1837,
Of Scriptures,	15,273 books, or 3,359,396 pp.	5,058 books, or 2,455,552 pp.
Extracts from do.	78,871 “ 4,505,684 “	16,858 “ 905,684 “
Tracts,	123,421 “ 2,387,100 “	44,694 “ 1,605,032 “
School books,	18,499 “ 599,176 “	7,960 “ 226,420 “
Tracts in Karen,	3,500 “ 29,600 “	1,735 “ 69,280 “
Tracts in Peguan,		31,500 “ 601,600 “
Total,	239,564 10,880,956	107,805 5,263,563

distributed to the stations at Ava, Rangoon, Amherst, Maulmain, Tavoy, Mergui, Arracan and Siam.

It will be perceived that, while the amount of printing was greater in 1837, than in 1836, by nearly 2,000,000 pp., the issues were reduced to less than one half. This reduction, says Mr. Osgood, “was principally owing to the state of affairs in Burmah Proper. If no obstacles had intervened to prevent the free distribution of books, our issues would have been more than three times the amount we now report for that year, and should the country again be opened, the amount of means for publishing, which we have on hand, would be entirely inadequate to supply the demand.” The communication from which this extract is made, was written in Jan. 1838. In the course of the following month, the *Rosabella* arrived at Maulmain, with four printing-presses, besides one for the Tavoy office, and from 5000 to 6000 reams of paper.

The bindery has been kept in constant operation, though much difficulty continues to be experienced for want of a superintendent, fully competent to the work, who might devote to it his exclusive attention. Founts of Peguan and Sgau Karen type have been cast, the punches and matrices having been finished; also an entire set of punches and matrices for Pgwō Karen, and a large addition to the Burmese fount nearly completed. The proposed fount of Burmese, of reduced size, had not been prepared in 1837, but would probably be commenced soon.

RANGOON, including BASSEIN.—Out-stations, *Maubee, Pantanau, &c.*

(Karen department).—E. L. ABBOTT, preacher, Mrs. ABBOTT.

Native assistants.—*Ko Thah-byoo, De Poh*, preachers, and others.

(Burman department).—Temporarily resident at Rangoon, T. SIMONS, preacher, Mrs. SIMONS.

1 station, 2 out-stations, 2 preachers, 2 female assistants=4. 2+ native preachers.

Rangoon lying within the limits of Burmah Proper, and the government being unusually active, the past year, in opposing the spread of the gospel among either Burmans or Karens, the missionaries have used great circumspection in their personal labors, and in the direction which they have given to the zeal of the native Christians. “A system of taxation,” says Mr. Abbott, “has been commenced, under the present reign, hitherto unknown. Many of the Karens will be obliged to sell their children as slaves, in order to procure the money. An old Karen chief has been laboring to excite the Burman authorities to persecute the church. He says, ‘They worship a foreigner’s God, listen to a foreign teacher, and believe his doctrines. Of course, they are alienated from the cus-

toms and religion of their ancestors, and from their government.” The Christian Karen chiefs have been required to report the names of all who had embraced the Christian faith, and were also fined 200 rupees. In some cases resort has been had to severer measures.

In August, 1838, four Karens were loaded with heavy irons, and cast into prison, and their feet “made fast in the stocks.” Thence they were removed to the great pagoda, and offered in sacrifice, or made perpetual slaves, they and their posterity, to the gods. They were finally released, in consequence of the indefatigable exertions of a gentleman attached to the English residency. One of the individuals imprisoned, was a young Karen chief from Bassein, of superior talents and very extensive influence, who had heard the gospel for the first time during Mr. Abbott’s visit to that place in Dec. 1837. He had written to Mr. A., requesting, on his own behalf and that of his brethren, a repetition of the visit, and a supply of books. He says, “O Teacher!—My brethren, at the villages of Pah-pay, Kaunee, Kalkau, and Kyouk Kyoung-gee, and on towards the setting sun, all worship God, every individual. But we have no books. That we may have books and instruction, will you not come and bring them?” A few days afterwards he proceeded to Rangoon, accompanied by 9 other young men converted through his instrumentality, and whom he intended to leave with Mr. A., to be instructed in the Christian faith. The account which he gave of his efforts to enlighten his countrymen at Bassein, is full of interest. For several days his house had been thronged with visitors from distant villages. Many of these remained with him several days, learned to read a little, procured a book, and then returned to communicate the same to their neighbors. His object in coming to Rangoon, was to be baptized, and procure a larger supply of books—“500, by all means,” he said, “one for each house: if not so many, 30, one for each village.” The immediate occasion of his imprisonment was an attempt of some of his followers to carry away the books with which they had been furnished by Mr. A. On regaining his liberty, he was still solicitous to take as many as he could conceal about his person; and on being reminded of the danger of detection, and the certain death that would follow, he simply replied, “Should so much the sooner get to heaven.” Mr. Abbott engaged to visit Bassein the ensuing dry season; and it is in contemplation to occupy that city as a permanent station, on the first favorable opportunity.

In the winter of 1837-8, Mr. Abbott made repeated excursions to Maubee and Pantanau. The former is distant from Rangoon about 40 miles, on the north, and the latter four days’ journey on the Irawadi, to the north west.

In the neighborhood of Pantanau, several incidents had occurred, illustrative of the usefulness of tracts. The following account is given of the conversion of an old man who requested baptism:

Two years ago, a Burman came along in a boat, and wanted to sell the old man two little books. As he could read Burmese, he purchased them for two large bunches of plantains. They proved to be “The Ship of Grace” and “The Golden Balance,” which the Burman probably received from missionaries. He read the books, and they told him about the great God. He was not satisfied. He had heard that the Karens at Maubee had received a “new religion.” The old man made his way to Maubee, through the wilderness, exposed to wild beasts and robbers, obtained light, gave up all his former customs, embraced the gospel with all his heart, and for one year has been a faithful and consistent Christian, *with all his house*. He has been the means of the conversion of several individuals in the vicinity.

Six of these, including the old man, were afterwards baptized.

At another village, one day’s journey beyond Pantanau, Mr. Abbott writes:

The people flocked together, “old men and children,” to express their joy at my arrival. After some conversation, I asked them how many had embraced the Christian religion? “All,” “All,” “Every one of us,” was answered from forty voices. We sung a hymn of praise to God. On inquiry, I learned that the first they heard of the gospel was four years ago, from Burmese tracts, which they obtained from the Burmans. Some began to worship God from that time, but not having sufficient light, they still practised some of their former customs. Two years ago, some of the old men visited Maubee, obtained further instruction, and became more consistent in their religious life. Eight or nine months since, another deputation was sent to visit the Maubee church, learned to read, obtained books, and returned, and became missionaries to their neighbors. I have seen several of the old men in Rangoon, and two of the assistants have spent a few of the last months in these villages. For the last six months there has been a general “turning to the Lord,” so that at present there are very few who are willing to acknowledge themselves heathen. After I had stated to them the prerequisites for baptism, many of them hesitated, saying, “We are not yet worthy.” They dispersed at a late hour, with a promise of assembling at an early hour to-morrow.

20. Spent the day in the examination of those who had asked for baptism. At the setting of the sun we assembled on the banks of the Irawadi, where I baptized thirty-four, in obedience to the command of my Divine Master. The scene was still and deeply solemn. The banks were lined with an attentive group, who beheld the observance of this institution for the first time, and in silence. These mighty waters, which have hitherto only echoed the heathen's prayer and the songs of devils, have at length witnessed the baptismal vows of converted pagans! God Almighty grant that such scenes may follow in quick succession, till not a cottage shall be found, where there may not be seen an altar erected to the living God, and every canoe floating on the broad bosom of the Irawadi shall bear disciples of the Lord Jesus. After baptism, the people assembled for worship, and I repeated to them the words of the Savior,—“He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.”

A few days subsequently, 9 others were baptized, making 43 in all, in this village, all of whom had lived consistently with their religious faith for more than six months.

The object of visiting Maubee, says Mr. A., was,

To give some instructions as to discipline and to administer the Lord's Supper. I very well knew that if the Burmans were apprized of any large collecting at the present time, it would excite persecution. I therefore moved as cautiously as possible, and even forbade the people to meet in large congregations in the day time. But they came flocking around, and pleaded so earnestly for baptism, giving withal such evidence of a change of heart and life, that I could not repel them. Most of those whom I baptized have been consistent Christians for five years. A few had embraced the gospel within the last year.

Since my return, I have heard that, after I left the jungle, a multitude flocked in from different villages to see me, many of whom wished to be baptized. The work of the Lord is certainly going forward in the jungles, through the instrumentality of the native assistants. I have heard of several villages, where the people have mostly forsaken their former customs and embraced the Christian faith.

The number received by baptism during this tour was 67. The sacrament of the Supper was administered to 150. Mr. A. adds at a later date,

All who have been baptized remain steadfast and unshaken, except three. All the threats and oppressions of the Burmans have not turned aside a single individual from his integrity.

The whole number of baptisms reported by Mr. Abbott from Nov. 1837, to Sept. 10, 1838, is 117, one of them a woman of Pantanau church, aged 120.

The accounts from Pegu, where native assistants have labored, are also encouraging. “Several individuals have embraced the truth, and others are inquiring; all anxious for schools.” Several schools have been taught in the jungles, and a school for native teachers by Mr. Abbott, at Rangoon, which at one time numbered 25 pupils.

#### AVA.

The members of the native church have removed from Ava, with the exception of the deacon, father of Oo Doung; previous to which they had been accustomed to meet together to read the scriptures, and for prayer.

TAVOY, including MERGUI.—J. WADE, F. MASON, preachers, C. BENNETT, preacher and printer, and their wives. Temporarily resident at Mergui, E. KINCAID, preacher, R. B. HANCOCK, preacher and printer, and their wives.

Total—2 stations, with 17 out-stations, 3 preachers, 2 preachers and printers, 5 female assistants=10. Native assistants, 12 preachers, besides two temporarily at Mergui, 4 preachers and school teachers, and 20 school teachers=38.

Mr. Hancock arrived at Mergui Dec. 3, 1837, and Mr. Kincaid Dec. 26. Mrs. Mason, who recently visited this country on account of her children and the improvement of her health, reëmbarked for Maulmain and Tavoy, Dec. 6, 1838.

*Preaching, visits to out-stations, &c.*—At Tavoy, during the rainy season, and whenever the missionaries were not engaged in itinerant labors, preaching has been regularly maintained, as in former years, in Burman, Karen, and English. The plan of labor at Mergui, was to preach daily in the streets to all who would hear, and at the mission bungalow every evening. On the Sabbath, religious worship, both in English and Burman. Little interest was manifested at either station by the Burman part of the population. There were a few inquirers, and some cases of conversion and baptism.



At the out-stations, among the Karens, though the missionaries were much interrupted in their labors, in consequence of an epidemic fever and the cholera, which spread through the Tavoy province a portion of the year, the progress of the gospel has been no less cheering than at former periods.

The Mata church have continued to improve in intelligence and the social virtues, and with two or three exceptions, have adorned their Christian profession. The assemblies for worship were increasingly large and attentive, and the Maternal Association and the female prayer-meeting were well sustained. A society had been formed for the encouragement of industry, and at the annual meeting more than 150 garments were exhibited, several of which would be considered as specimens of ingenuity and good taste in any country. At the public examination of the Mata school, which had been taught by two native assistants, 64 were present, including 12 Pgwo Karens, nearly all of whom had learned to read; and the general proficiency in writing, and committing the scriptures to memory, was no less gratifying. A second day school of from 70 to 80 pupils, besides a select class of 20, who were preparing to be preachers and school teachers, was also maintained during the continuance of the missionaries at the village, notwithstanding the severe labor and distress induced by the prevalence of sickness, and the death of more than twenty of the native church. Thirty-two native Christians were added to the church by baptism.

Of Yéh, Mr. Wade, after visiting it in company with Mr. Kincaid, writes as follows:

The number of those who worship the true God is now above thirty, including the young who are of sufficient age to learn to read and to understand preaching. Eight persons gave satisfactory evidence to us and the little church, of genuine piety, and were baptized. Among these was the chief, mentioned last year as being a hopeful inquirer. Soon after my visit at that time, his mind became settled as to the truth of Christianity, and he became an active and efficient promoter of the cause among his people. Through his influence and aid, they had, when we arrived, just completed a commodious house of worship.

At five other out-stations Mr. Mason baptized 43 during his annual visitation, and Mr. Kincaid, in the Mergui out-stations, about 20. Of these last, 14 were baptized at a Karen village about 25 miles from Mergui, and 4 at a village on the Tenasserim river. One of these last was the village chief, who had built a zayat, in which himself and neighbors had been accustomed to meet on the Sabbath and worship the "Christian's God."

*Translations and Printing.* In the translation of the New Testament, Mr. Mason has completed the historical books, besides Galatians and the 1st Epistle of John. A considerable portion of time has been occupied in the preparation of the "Vade Mecum," which consists of the first three chapters of Genesis, several Psalms, and extracts from Proverbs, Isaiah, and several Epistles. The Karen Grammar has also been improved and enlarged. Several works, including Mrs. Judson's Catechism, have been prepared and printed in Pgwo Karen; also a small work on arithmetic, by Mrs. Mason, and an appendix of 200 hymns. The Epitome of the Old Testament, by Mr. Wade, was in press in August, 1838. The following is a list of the books printed at the Tavoy press from Aug. 17 to Dec. 31, 1837:

	mo.	pp.	cops.	pp.
Hymn-book, (completed,)	32	320	3000	960,000
Gospel by John, "	large 12	96	2000	192,000
Vade Mecum,	" "	312	2000	624,000
Catechism and Commands, 3d ed.,	32	32	5000	160,000
Spelling-book, 2d ed.,	" 12	40	10,000	400,000
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Previously reported,			22,000	2,336,000
			13,000	940,000
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total from April 17, 1837, to December 31,			35,000	3,276,000

*Issues* during the same period, 12,530 vols., sent chiefly to Maulmain and Rangoon.

The following table presents a summary view of the Tavoy stations and out-stations, as reported June 30, 1838, the report of 1837 being retained in regard to a few of the out-stations, which were not visited the last year:

Stations.	Churches.	Baptized.	Received by letter.	Restored.	Suspended.	Excluded.	Died.	Present No.	Schools.	Preachers.	Preach. and sc h. teach.	School teach.	Total as'ns.
Tavoy, (city)	1	4	1			2		16	8	2		7	9
Mergui,		(a) 2							(b) 2	2			2
Mata, }	1	32				2	23	(c) 297	3	1	1	2	4
Nyaung, }													
Yeh,	1	8						12	1		1		1
Toung byouk, }	1							18	2	1	1	1	3
Kyook toung, }													
Palouk, (e)	1	4						4	1	1		1	2
Patsauoo, (e)	1	13						13	1	1		1	2
Pyeé Khyá, }	1	14		2	1			49	2	1		2	3
Lo, }													
Nausalay,									1			1	1
Palau, (e)	1	3						3	1	1		1	2
Katay, (e)	1	11						11	1	1		1	2
{ Kapa, (g)	1							25	1			1	1
{ Kapyau,	1	14						26	1	1		1	2
{ Tsarawa, (h)									1		1		1
{ Tamla, (i)	1							16	1	1		1	2
{ Patso,										1			1
Places not designated by name, (in charge of Mr. Kincaid in Mergui Province,)		8							2				
	12	113	1	2	1	4	23	490	29	14	4	20	38

*Additional laborers.*—The state of the Burman and Karen missions, present and prospective, demands an early increase of the number of laborers. The missionaries are overtasked and burdened, in almost every department of service; and the calls and opportunities for effective labor are multiplying on every hand. In Burmah Proper, the operations of the mission have been partially suspended for a season, but a war is said to have recently commenced, which, we trust, will be overruled by Providence to the free introduction and toleration of the Christian religion throughout the Burman territories. Access will then be had, also, to the numerous principalities of Shyans and Kakhyens north of the royal city, and to the western borders of Yunan in China.

In the Tenasserim provinces, the missionaries permanently located at Maulmain, are almost exclusively engaged in the printing department and the instruction of native assistants. The 20,000 Burmans there congregated, should have at least one missionary specially devoted to their spiritual interests. The 100,000 Peguans, in the vicinity of Maulmain, a people separate both from Karens and Burmans, and speaking a distinct language, claim also an additional missionary. One or more missionaries are urgently needed for the Karens, especially in the school for native assistants, the peculiarities of language, character, habits and condition of the Karens precluding their being instructed in connection with the Burmans, with much advantage to themselves, or without immoderate exertions on the part of the teacher. The missionary families at Tavoy are equally in want of immediate reinforcement. Aside from the regular maintenance of religious worship at the station, and the charge of the Tavoy schools, on them devolve the translation of the scriptures, and the preparation

(a) 4 Karens were also baptized in September following.

(b) One a boarding school, and the other taught by a sister of Mrs. Kincaid.

(c) Besides members of other churches, recently arrived.

(d) Not visited the last year, on account of the sickness at Mata.

(e) Constituted the past year.

(f) Twelve members of the church have removed to Mata.

(g) About to form a Christian village on the Tenasserim, with some of the church from Katay.

(h) Removed to the mouth of Tamla creek.

(i) The church, except two members, have removed to Mata.

13 of the native assistants and several of the schools are supported by the Tavoy Miss. Society. The five last named stations being in the province of Mergui, are more particularly under the care of the Mergui station.

of religious tracts and other publications, in two distinct dialects, for the whole Karen race,—a work which alone might profitably employ their entire ability—in addition to which, they are charged with the superintendence of nearly 20 out-stations, with schools and churches, and the propagation of the gospel in numerous villages and hamlets not yet evangelized.

## ARRACAN.

The station at Kyouk Phyoo was relinquished in Nov. 1837, Mr. Comstock and family being compelled by ill health to remove to Calcutta, and thence to Maulmain, where they arrived April 7. Mr. C. has since been laboring at Maulmain, as previously noted, p. 135.

In regard to resuming his labors in Arracan, Mr. C. writes, under date of April 13, after showing the necessity of abandoning Kyouk Phyoo on account of its insalubrity:

There are three important stations in Arracan, which, I doubt not, can be occupied without an imprudent and undue exposure of health. Mrs. C. and myself shall have no hesitation in returning there after the rains, should health and strength be restored to us. Indeed, we know of no place where we should be more willing to spend the remnant of our days, provided that the mission there will be sustained efficiently by the Board.

The stations indicated are Akyab, Ramree, and Sandoway. At the former of these, recently in charge of the Rev. Mr. Fink, of the Serampore mission, but relinquished the past year for want of funds, there is a church of thirty or forty members, and three or four good assistants.

The Board being at present unable to provide Mr. Comstock with an associate missionary, have proposed to him to take a position at Bassein, in Burmah, from which he could occasionally pass over to Arracan—Akyab, &c. being placed under the immediate charge of approved native assistants.

## SIAM AND CHINA.

BANGKOK.—(Siamese department.) J. T. JONES, preacher, R. D. DAVENPORT, preacher and printer, MRS. DAVENPORT, MRS. J. G. E. REED. On their way to the mission, C. H. SLAFTER, preacher, MRS. SLAFTER.

(Chinese department.) W. DEAN, preacher, MRS. DEAN, J. L. SHUCK, preacher, resident temporarily at Macao, MRS. SHUCK, J. GODDARD, preacher, stationed temporarily at Singapore, MRS. GODDARD.

1 station, 5 preachers, 1 preacher and printer, 6 female assistants=12.

The mission has been deeply afflicted, in the removal of Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, who died on the 28th of March, 1838. Mr. Dean, in consequence of ill health, as stated in our last Report, repaired to Singapore in Oct. 1837, and thence to Macao and Canton. He returned to Bangkok the following May. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dean, late Miss Barker, of Hackney, Eng., to whom he had been united in marriage at Macao. Messrs. Goddard and Slafter, and their wives, left Boston for Singapore, *via* Maulmain, Dec. 6.

*Preaching and distribution of tracts.*—Religious worship has been maintained regularly, both in Siamese and Chinese, throughout the year. In the absence of Mr. Dean, the services were conducted in Chinese by Mr. Davenport, with the assistance of Mrs. Reed, who had acquired some knowledge of the language, and Mr. Dean's Chinese teacher. The place of worship being small and inconvenient, and rapidly going to decay, a substantial chapel, 38 feet by 24, with end verandahs, was built in April. The usual attendance at Siamese worship was from 30 to 50, and at Chinese about 20. The members of the Chinese church continued steadfast. Three were added by baptism in July, one of them Mr. Dean's teacher, making the present number of native members six. Mrs. Dean was also received by baptism at the same time.

The distribution of tracts has been conducted with diligence and care. About 500,000 pages were distributed in 1837, "most of which," says Mr. Jones, "were given to those who applied for them at the house, and who were told that they must be able to give an account of the contents of the one received, before they could receive another." When missionaries in their excursions have distributed the tracts which they had carried with them, they were often accompanied home by individuals who had not been supplied. Their whole

supply of Siamese tracts and books was exhausted in September following, the operations of the press having been stopped for want of suitable type. There was, however, a good supply of Burman and Peguan tracts, and almost daily opportunities for distribution.

*Printing department.*—The Chinese fount, prepared by Mr. Dyer, was received in 1837, and was applied to the printing of a few works, until the departure of Mr. Dean for Singapore. On his return, the fount was ascertained, on further trial, to be defective in some characters, but additions were shortly expected. The Siamese fount arrived in November of the same year, but owing to the newness and difficulty of the undertaking, and in part also to the punches being cut at Pinang, but struck and cast at Malacca, and with a defective mould, some of the characters were found to be imperfect in form, size or inclination, and two or three of the most important to be entirely wanting. Accordingly Mr. Jones proceeded to Malacca in May and June, to supply the deficiencies, and having effected a satisfactory arrangement with Mr. Dyer, returned to Bangkok in July. To guard against further deficiencies, Mr. Dyer is also to furnish a complete set of matrices, and a quantity of type metal, which, with a mould recently forwarded from this country, and an apparatus for planing and trimming type, will constitute a *type foundry* adequate to all the purposes of the mission. A second printing-press was sent out, in charge of Mr. Slafter, in December.

The following table shows the amount of printing executed for the mission, both in Siamese and Chinese, prior to April 25, 1838:

At the Singapore mission press, for 1835:

	No. cop.	8vo. pp.	Total pp.
Catechism of Christianity, 1st ed., 8vo.,	2000	8	16,000
Sermon on the Mount, " "	1500	14	21,000
Matthew's Gospel, " "	1500	125	187,500
	4000		224,500

At the Bangkok mission press, for the years 1836–7,

Summary of Christian Religion, 1st ed., 8vo.,	2000	24	48,000
Part of Acts, " 4to.	500	24	24,000
Ten Commandments, " "	2500	2	5,000
Acts, complete, " "	2500	136	340,000
Summary of Christian Religion, 2d ed., 8vo.,	5760	16	92,160
Ten Commandments, " "	5000	2	10,000
Scripture Parables, 1st ed., 8vo.,	3840	20	76,800
Seven Princes, " "	5000	4	20,000
	27,100		615,960

*School Books.*

First Lessons in English and Siamese, 1st ed., 8vo.,	480	126	60,480
First Lessons in Arithmetic, " 16mo.,	200	7	1,400
Easy Lessons in English, " "	144	25	3,600
	824		65,480

*Chinese Books.*

Sermon on the Mount, 1st ed.,	4000	2	8000
Select Portions of Scripture, " "	2000	1	2000
Ten Commandments, " "	2000	2	4000
The Two Friends, " 8vo.,	1000	42	42,000
	9000		56,000

Total, 40,924 copies, or 961,940 pages, 8vo: of which, 4000 copies, or 224,500 pages were printed at Singapore. There were also printed at the Bangkok press, in Siamese, for the Siam mission of the A. B. C. F. M., 8680 copies, or 706,880 pages, 8vo.

*Translations.*—The following works, in Siamese, had been prepared for the press prior to Jan. 1, 1838: (in addition to the Summary of the Christian Religion, Matthew revised, Parables, Commandments, and Acts, mentioned in our last report,) " Luke translated and partially revised; the Golden Balance,

translated from the Burman, with a few slight modifications; a short Treatise on Astronomy; Stories of Joseph and Moses, including most of the particulars of scripture history from the time of Abraham to the entrance into Canaan, and the history of Nebuchadnezzar, with a sheet tract; these last by Mrs. Jones." The following is extracted from a letter of Mr. Jones, under date of Sept. 11, 1838:

I have commenced revising again those parts of scripture already translated, and design to go through a chapter every day. They are Matthew, Mark, Luke, and Acts. What leisure I may get I shall devote to translating some of the Epistles. I spend daily some time in examining native books, and perfecting the Dictionary. It also requires no little time to examine those critical works which are essential to the business of translation. Should God spare my life and prosper my efforts, I hope in a year and a half more to have the New Testament completed.

*Schools.*—An English and Siamese school, of about 15 regular scholars, Indo-Portuguese, Burmans, Siamese and Chinese, has been taught by Mrs. Davenport, all of whom learn English, and 13 Siamese. Their progress has been quite satisfactory. A few others have attended occasionally. "The people are unwilling," says Mrs. Davenport, "to entrust their children to us, for two reasons. One is, they are afraid we shall make them Christians, and forbid them to bow down to priests and images. The other, and by far the most weighty, is, that whenever they are in debt, or need money for any purpose, they sell their children into slavery, for the sum required, and thus make them the means of great personal gain; whereas, if they place them with us, only the children's good is secured, and, being without natural affection, that is a matter of perfect indifference."—A small Chinese school has been recently opened by Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Reed, &c.

The labors of Mr. and Mrs. Shuck at Macao have been essentially the same as stated in our last Report.

#### A'SA'M.

SADIYA'.—NATHAN BROWN, preacher, O. T. CUTTER, printer, and their wives.

JAIPUR.—MILES BRONSON, preacher, Mrs. BRONSON.

2 stations, 2 preachers, 1 printer, 3 female assistants=6.

*Translations and printing.*—On the first of Jan. 1838, Mr. Brown entered on the translation of Matthew into A'sámese, expecting to complete the four gospels by the close of the year. Portions of the same would be simultaneously prepared in Khamti. A Khamti Catechism was completed in February, and Worcester's Primer, in A'sámese, by Mrs. Brown, in April. The wood cuts in the latter were prepared, with few exceptions, by a Khamti youth, and are executed with remarkable precision and delicacy. Several minor translations have been added, and others, of greater importance, particularly a Khamti Dictionary by Mr. Brown, are in progress.

The following is a complete list of works *printed*, from the commencement of the mission, down to June 20, 1838:

	pp.	cops.
A Spelling-Book in English, A'sámese and Tai,	48	500
The Alphabet and Spelling Lessons,	16	100
The Parables of Christ,	32	500
Sermon on the Mount,	16	500
Catechism in A'sámese,	16	500
The Alphabet,	1	150
Catechism in Tai,	18	500
A Hymn in A'sámese,	1	100
Worcester's Primer in A'sámese,	56	1000
History of the Flood,	14	500
History of the Creation,	12	500

making a total of 4,850 volumes, or 135,850 pages, exclusive of the first 13 chapters of Matthew. The Khamti Catechism, in the Burmese character, has been printed since, in an edition of 1000. In the preparation of types for this work, Mr. Cutter was under the necessity of remodelling many of the Burmese characters, by paring, filing, &c., besides providing about twenty matrices for new characters. The experiment, however, appears to have been entirely successful, the Catechism being read by Shyáns as freely as their own books. It

was intended shortly to procure a complete fount of Shyán types. More than half the Burmese characters, it was supposed, would need some modification. The mission will also procure a fount of Bengáli type, for the purchase of which 500 rupees had been generously contributed by Capt. Jenkins. With a view partly to these objects, Mr. Cutter left Sadiyá for Calcutta, Sept. 22d.

*Preaching and tract distribution.*—At Sadiyá, religious worship in A'sámese was commenced by Mr. Brown in the latter part of 1837, and was attended with interest by a considerable number of natives, mostly workmen employed by the mission. Early in 1838, two zayats having been built at short distances from the village, on two of the principal roads, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cutter resorted to them on the Sabbath, and occasionally on other days, to converse with the people and distribute and read tracts. The opportunities for the judicious distribution of tracts were limited, as comparatively few of the natives could read, beside those taught in the mission schools. When tracts were read to the people they excited much interest, and frequently led to animated discussions.

*Schools.*—Mr. Cutter's school for boys, the past year, has usually numbered 50, several of whom have learned to read the English Testament with considerable fluency. About 50 have learned to read since the school was opened. Three village schools have also been established by Mr. Cutter, in the vicinity of Sadiyá, and one of about 40 scholars is under the charge of Mrs. Bronson, at Jaipur. A prominent object of the schools is to train up native school-teachers. Great attention is paid to the religious instruction of the pupils, and their general proficiency has been highly gratifying. The missionaries earnestly request that an individual may be sent out, who shall be specially charged with the care of the school department. The number and character of the schools will have a powerful influence on the usefulness of the mission at large, as a very small portion of the population are able to read. At the same time, there is great encouragement to labor in this field, from the general desire and unusual aptitude of the natives to learn. It is understood that the gentleman whose liberal support to the mission we have had so repeated occasion to acknowledge, has appropriated 500 rupees towards the support of a superintendent of schools, whenever one shall be sent out by the Board.

Mr. Bronson and family removed to Jaipur May 13. The station is one of the principal posts of the East India Company in A'sám, and is situate on the Búri Dihing, in a south-easterly direction from Sadiyá, distant three or four days' journey by land, and twelve or fifteen by water. The missionaries were very cordially received by the few English families there resident, and immediately entered on the study of the A'sámese and Singpho languages, and the care of the native school. The station is equally favorable for missionary labor among the Nágás, for whom great interest is cherished, both by the residents and the missionaries.

*Health of the mission.*—We regret to state that Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been subject to a second bereavement, in the death of their eldest daughter. The health also of Mrs. Cutter has been so much impaired, as to require her removal to Calcutta for medical aid. Others of the missionaries have suffered from sickness, but not to such a degree as to call into question the salubrity of the climate, compared with that of other eastern countries.

*Additional laborers.*—Beside a superintendent of schools, there are much needed one missionary at Sadiyá, to be associated with Mr. Brown in translation and preaching, with special reference to the Shyán population; and another at Jaipur, to assist Mr. Bronson, and take more particular charge of the Nágás. Two missionaries should also be located at Lakimpúr, among the Miris, and two at Gowaháti. Other fields, of nearly equal urgency, are accessible. "In view of the wants of the different tribes," the missionaries say, "we think that *twelve* additional missionaries is the least number that could with propriety be sent to commence operations in so wide a field. But the solitary efforts of the few now on the ground, are but a drop in the ocean—they are swallowed up and lost amid the wide-spread desolation and darkness; and unless the field is speedily supplied with more laborers, we fear the cause will languish, while heathenism continues to spread and strengthen itself, for years to come."

The Board have the pleasure, also, of acknowledging a very valuable and gratifying communication from Capt. Jenkins, on the encouragements for in-

creasing our missionary force in A'sám, and the locations which especially demand immediate attention, of which the following is an extract :

You have no doubt been sufficiently acquainted by the missionary gentlemen with the state of A'sám, to know that since 1831, Lower A'sám has been directly under the management of English officers, and that the division of the country called Upper A'sám has been under the administration of a native prince, Rajah Purandur Sing, who paid a tribute to the British government, and who was subject to the control and interference of the British officers in political matters, and in cases of complaint of any gross mismanagement or injustice.

The administration of the Rajah, you may also have heard, has of late been considered unsatisfactory, so much so that it was consequently deemed necessary by the government to take the state of that part of the country into consideration. The result of the inquiry has been, that the Governor General has determined to resume Upper A'sám, and to place it on the same footing as Lower A'sám, under British officers.

This arrangement is now being carried into effect, and the country will be divided into two districts, the head of one of which will be Jurhath, and the other Lakimpur, on the north bank, in the vicinity of the Suban Shiri river. I trust this arrangement will be for the benefit of the people in all respects, and that I may congratulate your Board on the prospects it opens, of extending the usefulness of your mission, by the protection and assistance afforded to it by the European officers.

Feeling persuaded that the sphere of the mission may, under the circumstances just noticed, be greatly enlarged, I beg to address your Board, in the full confidence that it will be inclined to take advantage of these improved prospects, to the extent of its ability, by increasing the strength of the A'sám mission, and adding to its efficiency. I will therefore endeavor to point out such measures as seem to me most deserving the attention of your Board, for the furtherance of the enlightened views in which this mission was originally founded. And, in the first place, it will be necessary to advert to the distribution and employment of the gentlemen now composing this mission.

The Rev. N. Brown and Mr. Cutter are, as you are aware, located at Sadiya, and the Rev. M. Bronson at Jaipur, a small post about thirty-five miles south-west of Sadiya, on the Buri Dihing river. The first gentleman is devoted to the instruction of the Khamtis, and through them of their kindred tribes of the Shyan race, and also to the instruction of the A'samese inhabitants of the neighborhood. The second gentleman's principal attention is given to the press; and the third is making himself acquainted with the Singpho language, for the purpose of teaching the tribes who speak it. At Jaipur he has more means of associating with persons using the language than he had at Sadiya, as those around him are, with little exception, Moamariabs—A'samese by extraction, formerly slaves to the Singphos, or inhabitants of the districts occupied by them. I expect a large number of this class, now, to settle round Jaipur. They avoid the Singpho country, and are not being pleased with the rule of the chief who has the administration of the Moamaria country. They will, I expect, settle west of the Buri Dihing, now it reverts to the hands of the British officers.

Mr. Bronson is likely, I think, soon to have more favorable means of communicating with the Singphos, by the gradual establishment of the supremacy of our government,—from the interference of our troops, occasioned by the constant disturbance produced by the feuds of these wild, restless tribes—and also by the increase of the manufacture and culture of tea, which will introduce, in all probability, at no distant period, much employment and wealth into these remote and now rude districts; and the consequences will be the same here as every where else, a great amelioration of the habits of the Singphos, by the civilizing effects of commercial intercourse. The tranquility that will be the result of the altered state of things, which we have reason to expect, by the progress of the events now referred to, will enable the gentleman of Jaipur to visit with safety the Singpho colonies further up the Buri Dihing, and to reside for a portion of the year amongst them. And it is to be hoped some of the chiefs, alive to the influence obtained by education, will send their sons for instruction to Jaipur.

Schools have been established for some time at Sadiya, under the care of Mr. Cutter, and the ladies; and I have received not only from the missionary gentlemen but also from our officers, the most pleasing accounts of the attention of the children to their kind instructors, and of their progress. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been indefatigable in getting up elementary books for these schools, and the specimens produced from Mr. Cutter's press, under the many unfavorable circumstances which necessarily attended the first efforts of these gentlemen, in languages lately so foreign to them, have afforded me much satisfaction; and they do the utmost credit to their judgment and industry.

But, as the various labors, which now devolve upon these gentlemen, are very heavy, and the number of laborers appears so very insufficient, I trust your Board will endeavor to add, at least, two more gentlemen to their number. Hitherto, by the blessing of Providence, the gentlemen have enjoyed uninterrupted health, or, at least, have not suffered so much from attacks of sickness, as to have been prevented from pursuing their usual occupations; but if, in the present want of assistants, either Mr. Brown or Mr. Cutter were taken so ill as to be obliged to remove from the scene of their labors, there would be, I fear, a serious interruption of the mission. It seems desirable that there should be, at least, a third person prepared to take up the work, if either of the gentlemen suffer severely from those casualties we are every where so liable to, and particularly in a partially cultivated country. This third gentleman, in case all the members of the mission enjoyed their health, would be disposable for making periodical visits, in the cold season, to all the surrounding villages, whether A'samese or Khamti—an essential duty, which could now be scarcely performed, without stopping the labors of the mission at Sadiya—or must be so hastily conducted, as to leave little expectation of advantage from its performance.

As, however, your Board will perhaps consider it proper to make Sadiya the head-quarters of all your missionary efforts in this quarter, which I am inclined to recommend, the addition of a fourth gentleman to this branch of your mission, seems to me very desirable, with a view principal-

ly to his relieving the other gentleman of the schools; as I consider this charge so important, as to call for the entire devotion of one gentleman to it. It might be a part of this gentleman's duty also, to prepare school-books, so as to relieve Mr. Brown of this office, and allow him to devote his entire attention to the means of providing religious instruction for the people.

Mr. Bronson is now alone, and to prevent the chance of the labors he has commenced upon, being occasionally suspended, a second gentleman, as an assistant to himself, seems indispensable at Jaipur. This gentleman might also engage himself in the study of the language of the Nágás, the hill tribes of the mountains immediately adjoining, and to whom a readier access can be obtained from Jaipur than from any other part of A'sám; the Nágás of that neighborhood having been brought into constant contact with the A'sámese, by the salt wells in that part of the hills, and the long-established and extensive trade in salt, which they have thus enjoyed. In the course of this traffic, the Nágás are in the habit of constantly visiting and staying for short periods at Jaipur; and a missionary might, with perfect safety, reside among this tribe, (the Namsanghea Nágás,) whenever he thought it desirable. From the altitude of the mountains, extending from three to five thousand feet, it is probable that a residence on these hills would be unattended with any risk of health—rather, indeed, it might prove beneficial to constitutions injured by the heats of the plains.

Jaipur was once a considerable town, and from its position, in the vicinity of the principal tea tracts and brine springs, its commanding military position, in respect to the passes to Ava, and the advantages it possesses in the navigation of the Búri Dihing, this post promises to become again a place of some importance; and although, from the mismanagement of the late ruler, the population immediately around is very small, I have no doubt it will quickly improve in this respect. The lands in the neighborhood are inferior to none in A'sám, in point of fertility, and cultivators will be attracted to them by the restoration of traffic.

These two are now your only existing missions; but if more laborers could be spared, I conceive a branch might be established at Lakimpur, in lat. 27° 14', long. 94° 7', a little west of the great river Suban Shíri, about as far from Sadiyá to the west, as Jaipur is to the S. W. Lakimpur is in the midst of a fine grain country, and the district is in a comparatively flourishing state.

The great object of this mission should be the instruction of the Miris, a hill tribe, originally from the mountains between the Suban Shíri, and the Dihing—and as yet, with very few individual exceptions, not brought within the pale of Hindúism. Numbers of them are now scattered throughout A'sám, and especially in the plains along the Suban Shíri. They are a very quiet, peaceable race, and access to their mountains might be obtained, I believe, by missionaries with perfect safety. I met, last season, with the principal chief of the hill Miris, who followed me down to Jurhath; and he expressed an earnest wish that some gentleman might be sent up to visit him.

Further north, are a people we call Abors: they are Miris in language; and I believe the only difference is in the name, which is an A'sámese term, meaning foreign, not friendly. (The distant Nágás, not in intercourse with the plains, are thus also called Abor.) The Miris and Abors are under different rulers, and opposed to each other in exactly the same way as happens to all the hill tribes bordering the valley, and those immediately behind them; those nearest, always endeavoring to maintain an entire monopoly of the profits resulting from their intercourse with the plains, and preventing, with the strictest jealousy, any passage of their neighbors through their country. The Miri chief told me there was no hostility, at present, existing between his tribes, and those north, but how far it would be practicable for missionaries to visit the Abors, I cannot say.

Beyond the Abors, is a district of Thibet, under Chinese rule, but of it we know nothing farther than the agreement of all accounts in representing it as being well inhabited by a comparatively civilized people. The jealousy of the Chinese, and of these intermediate barbarians, places a complete barrier, at present, to any direct communication with them, although the distance between these two countries, A'sám and Thibet, totally differing in their products, which might profitably to each, be exchanged between them, can only be about ninety or a hundred miles.

If a mission could be established at all, at Lakimpur, it should not, I think, consist of less than two individuals, with their families. There is a much larger population of A'sámese around, than at either Sadiyá or Jaipur, and of course these also would call for the attention of the missionaries, and schools could be opened at once on an extensive scale.

#### TELOO GOOS.

MADRAS.—SAMUEL S. DAY, preacher, Mrs. DAY.

1 station, 1 preacher, 1 female assistant=2.

No recent advices have been received from this mission. In Jan. 1838, Mr. Day was still laboring at the village Wonara-petta, in the rear of the Royapooram suburb, where there was a population of about 10,000 Teloo goos, besides Tamulians. He was expecting to visit, in the course of the following month, a branch of the Maulmain English church, distant about 300 miles, and to admit nine individuals to membership with them by baptism. On his return, an English church would probably be constituted at Madras. Connected with the mission, were three native schools, containing about 70 scholars.

The Board regret that they have not yet been able to reinforce this mission. Owing to various untoward circumstances, Mr. Day has been laboring alone during the whole period since the mission was established. Two missionaries, at least, need to be immediately sent out to his relief; one to be stationed at



Madras, to divide his labors between the native population and the English church; the other to be more intimately associated with Mr. Day, in the interior. Speaking of his need of fellow-laborers, in so vast a field, and the abundant facilities for missionary effort, Mr. Day says,—

The field is large, and, so far as I can learn, entirely accessible to the laborer. Yet little, very little has yet been done for the Telooogs, and few are the individuals now efficiently laboring for them. I have been almost two years within the country, (Jan. 1838,) and have acquired so much knowledge of the language as to read and speak it with considerable ease, and to know that while it is beautiful and flowing, it is exceedingly difficult to acquire. Through mercy a little beginning is made in the mission; *but I am yet left alone.* I would now implore the Board to send, as soon as may be, six or eight missionaries certainly, with a press, one or more. I dare not ask for less than six missionaries and a press. I can refer to more than thirty places demanding each a missionary, though more than half the country is scarcely known to me. Yet, even one missionary would be inexpressibly welcome.

#### MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following missionaries have been appointed by the Board, and have entered, or are on their way to, their respective fields of labor, viz.

To the Mission to the Creeks,	James O. Mason, preacher, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Kellam, Miss Elizabeth Boynton, school teacher.
“ Mission to the Chinese,	Josiah Goddard, preacher, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Dean.
“ “ Siam,	Coroden H. Slafter, preacher, Mrs. Slafter.
“ “ Shawanoes,	Miss Elizabeth F. Churchill.
“ “ France,	one native preacher.
“ “ Germany,	two “ preachers, and three “ assistants,

beside ten native preachers and assistants in Asia.

#### CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

Since the last anniversary, the Rev. Baron Stow, of Massachusetts, has been elected Recording Secretary, in place of Rev. James D. Knowles, deceased, and the Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Massachusetts, elected a member of the Board, in place of Rev. Baron Stow, elected Recording Secretary.

#### FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The Financial Secretary has, since his appointment, devoted nine months to the service of the Board—the remainder of the year having been more particularly occupied in the preparation of his book on South-Eastern Asia, recently published—and has visited prominent places in the northern and middle States, attended several State Conventions and Associations, and held numerous conferences at more private assemblies and with individuals. Personal appeals to associated bodies and individuals have also been made by the other executive officers, and especially by the treasurer of the Convention, as heretofore. Rev. A. Bennett has continued his valuable agency throughout the year, chiefly in the interior of New York, and Rev. Abner Webb, late missionary to Burmah, the greater part of the time. Important services have been rendered in person by other individuals, particularly Rev. Jesse Hartwell, of Alabama, late agent of the Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Virginia, and Rev. E. E. Cummings, of New Hampshire. Rev. D. C. Haynes has more recently entered on an agency in Maine, to be continued throughout the year, and Rev. Thomas Mason in North and South Carolina; and negotiations are in progress, which, it is hoped, will issue in securing the aid of others. Information of the state of the treasury has also been extensively diffused through the agency of the *Missionary Magazine*,

the circulation of which is steadily increasing, and now amounts to about 6,000 copies, monthly.

Beside these personal appeals, and the circulation of our monthly periodical exertions have been made to produce a simultaneous movement in more distant parts of the United States, by means of circulars and other written communications. These applications, so far as is known, have invariably been received with cordiality, and have led not unfrequently to immediate and generous efforts to relieve the necessities of the Board. Delightful evidence exists that in many churches a new interest has been awakened in the missionary enterprise and hope is entertained that the proofs of this interest will abound more and more for years to come. So far as a spirit of enlarged liberality has not been diffused among the churches, the deficiency is to be deeply deplored; yet some, at least, are entitled to the Savior's commendation, "They have done what they could."

The Board would especially do violence to their sense of justice, and equally to the warm impulses of their hearts, should they withhold, in this connection, the public acknowledgment of their indebtedness to the American and Foreign Bible Society, by whose prompt, liberal and repeated appropriations they have been enabled to carry out the operations of the year without material detriment and also the cordial expression of their gratitude for the continued and highly valuable coöperation of the American Tract Society, together with grants of bibles and tracts, mission libraries, and materials for printing, from the American Bible and the London Religious Tract Societies, and the American Sunday School Union; and for the generous donations received from Christians and philanthropists, at home and abroad, who are not within the immediate limits of our own denomination.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Board have expended, during the year ending April 15, 1839, \$110,190 74 and have received, during the same period, as follows:—

From the Am. and For. Bible Society	20,000
“ “ American Bible Society	500
“ “ American Tract Society	2,000
“ “ U. S. Government	9,215 37
“ other sources	56,525 36

\$88,240 73

#### RECAPITULATION.

*Missions* have been established by the Board, among twelve of the Indian tribes; in France, Germany, and Greece; in Liberia, among the Bâsas; in Burmah, among the Burmans, Karens, and Peguans; in Arracan, Siam, and China, and among the A'sâmese and Khamtis, or Shyâns, and the Telooگوos. —Total, twenty-five.

Connected with the missions, are sixty-six *stations*, including twenty-nine out-stations. Fifteen stations are among the Indian tribes, sixteen in Europe, two in Africa, and thirty-three in Asia. One mission, the Omaha, is suspended, and several stations, including those among the Cherokees, are temporarily vacated, or transferred.

The number of *missionaries and assistants* is one hundred and six; forty-three of whom are preachers, five preachers and printers, one a printer, three school teachers, one a farmer, and fifty-three female assistants. Of native preachers and assistants there are 85. Total, 191, viz.

	Miss. and as.	Nat. prs. and as.
In the Indian missions,	38	10
“ missions in Europe,	8	16
“ mission in West Africa,	5	
“ missions in Asia,	55	59
	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 85

Three preachers, nine assistants and fifteen native assistants, have entered the service of the Board during the past year; one preacher, two female assistants, and one native assistant have retired from their connection; one female assistant missionary has died. The aggregate increase of laborers is 22.

The number of churches is forty-five, embracing about 2,000 members; and of baptisms reported during the year, 570.

There are sixty-eight schools, (reported,) containing from 1,200 to 1,500 pupils.

Printing has been executed in fourteen languages, amounting, in the years 1836 and 1837, to 34,000,000 pp. Two founts of type and a printing-press have been added to the printing department in Siam, and a fount of type prepared for printing in Shyán. Other founts are in course of preparation.

The receipts of the Board during the year ending April 15, 1839, were \$88,240 73, and the expenditures for the same period, \$110,190 74;—deficiency of receipts \$21,950 01. On the other hand, the receipts, compared with those of the previous year, have increased by about \$25,000, and the comparative deficiency decreased by \$21,000.

#### CONCLUSION.

In the events of the year which has now passed under review, the Board recognize abundant cause of grateful acknowledgment, and of cheerful trust in God. Our beloved brethren abroad, notwithstanding the distress and embarrassment resulting from political commotion and persecution, and from sickness and bereavement, have been enabled to prosecute their labors with a good degree of constancy, and with decided marks of progress. At some stations recently established, important advances have been made in preparations for future usefulness. At others, while provision for future enlargement has been a subject of unwearied effort, delightful occasion has frequently presented for gathering up the fruits of former years; so that they who planted and they who reaped have rejoiced together.

At home, though all has not been accomplished which was desired, enough has been done to preclude despondency and excite to more vigorous endeavors. Information respecting the state of the heathen and the necessities of the missions, has been more extensively diffused than in former years, and a wider and deeper sympathy awakened among the churches. More fervent prayer has been offered to God, and more liberal contributions made to the treasury. On the other hand, it should be remembered that, for the necessities of the year to come, the lowest adequate sum is an increase of \$20,000 upon the income of the past year. Our receipts must be greatly enlarged, not merely to continue our operations at their present stage of efficiency, but to preserve the faith of the Board inviolate, and maintain its credit unimpaired. To the present moment the Board are unembarrassed with debt. Let them not be compelled to give back from this just and honorable position. Superadded to this consideration, is the importance of reinforcing the missions. Additional helpers are urgently needed at several of the stations among the Indians. To each of the missions to France, Greece, and West Africa, one or more mission families might be immediately joined, to the great encouragement of the brethren now laboring in those fields, and the increase of their efficiency. The necessities of the missions in Asia, especially of those to A'sám and the Teloogoo, make yet stronger appeals to the sympathies of the churches, and urge to whatever sacrifices are requisite for their speedy relief and enlargement. For all the millions of A'sám and the Teloogoo, there are now laboring, in connection with the Board, but four mission families. In the missions of earlier date, where preparations are more ripe for effective labor, and the openings for new stations innumerable, the necessity for speedy reinforcement is scarcely less imperative. The fields are white unto the harvest, and the laborers are exceedingly few. But there are laborers qualified and seeking to enter those fields. Several are waiting to be sent, but are detained for the want of pecuniary means. How long shall be the period of their detention? The churches are not impoverished, nor has the time yet come to restrict our operations. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth more laborers into his harvest; and let prayer lead to effort, earnest, united, determined effort, that the treasury of the Lord may be full.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*An abstract account of the payments made by Heman Lincoln, Treasurer of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, &c., during the year ending April 15, 1839.*

### MISSIONS IN ASIA.

#### BURMAH, KARENS, A'SAM, ARRACAN, SIAM, CHINA, AND TELOOGOOS.

Passages of Messrs. Slafter and Goddard, with their wives, to Singapore and Siam,	1,000 00
Outfit, including medicines, books, &c., of Messrs. Slafter and Goddard and their wives,	718 12
Books, medicines, and other supplies, for missionaries and stations of the above missions,	511 14
Four thousand reams of paper, printing ink, printers' and binders' materials and tools, for the printing department in Burmah,	10,066 41
Printers' and binders' materials for the printing department in Siam and A'sam,	498 22
Payments and remittances for the missionaries, including support of schools and publishing of scriptures and tracts, in all the above missions,	59,520 40
	72,314 29

### MISSION IN AFRICA.

Supplies and drafts of missionaries,	2,137 61
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### MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

#### GREEK MISSION.

Missionaries' drafts and other payments,	1,661 43
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#### GERMAN MISSION.

Salary of Rev. Mr. Oncken, and payments and remittances for the publishing and distribution of scriptures and tracts,	4,004 60
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#### MISSION TO FRANCE.

Payments and remittances,	5,527 34
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### INDIAN MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Ojibwa mission, draft,	2,082 67
Cherokee mission, drafts,	1,583 50
Drafts of missionaries, for other missions,	4,989 99
	8,656 16
Carried up,	94,301 43

Brought up, 94,301 43

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**

**GENERAL PURPOSES.**

Rent of missionary rooms,	217 50	
Glass cases for rooms, wood, coal, stationery, furniture, &c.,	290 16	
Freight and wharfage on shipments,	946 25	
Insurance on shipments to Burmah and Africa,	252 39	
Postage,	228 48	
Travelling expenses of Secretaries and Treasurer, as delegates to conventions, associations, &c.,	469 65	
Salaries and expenses of travelling agents,	1,233 04	
Sundry articles of clothing, now on hand,	123 93	
H. Malcom, for sundry articles purchased by him in Asia,	200	
Printing Annual Report, circulars, &c.,	79	
Labor, boxes for goods, trucking, &c.,	259 22	
Travelling expenses of H. M. Mason, C. H. Slafter, and Mr. Stephen Van Husen,	83	
Clerk hire and messengers,	1,099 92	
Salaries of the Secretaries,	2,829 17	
Mrs. H. Harpham's annuity, as per contract, on receipt of her late husband's bequest,	50	
Balance of expenses of Deputation to missions in Asia,	1,338 17	
		<u>9,699 88</u>

**BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.**

Expenses of editing the Magazine,	620 83	
Engraving, printing and distribution of do.,	493 47	
		<u>1,114 30</u>

**PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.**

Premium for bills of exchange on London,	4,537 78	
"    on specie shipped to Calcutta,	131 25	
Discount on uncurrent money, commissions for collecting certificates of deposits, and drafts on distant banks, and counterfeit bank notes,	406 10	
		<u>5,075 13</u>
		110,190 74
Balance on hand, April 15, 1839,		<u>574 37</u>
		\$110,765 11

*An abstract account of cash received by Heman Lincoln, Treasurer of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States for Foreign Missions, &c., during the year ending April 15, 1839.*

Balance on hand at close of account in April, 1838, 1,629 90

**BURMAH, AND OTHER MISSIONS IN ASIA.**

Donations for Burman mission,	3,959 13	
"    "    schools,	439 98	
"    "    tracts,	106 17	
"    Karen schools, tracts, &c.,	160 12	
"    printing department,	12	
"    native preachers,	855 75	
"    of Am. and For. Bible Soc., for publishing the scriptures in Asia,	13,000	
"    "    "    for Burmah,	1,000	
"    "    "    "    A'sám,	1,000	
"    "    "    "    Siam,	1,000	
"    "    "    "    Teloogoos,	1,000	
"    "    "    "    Karens,	1,000	
"    Am. Tract Soc., for Teloogoos,	500	
"    "    "    "    Siam,	1,500	
"    from other sources,	776 81	
"    for education of heathen children,	313	
"    Teloogoo schools,	15	
"    Chinese mission,	66 92	
"    "    schools,	67 37	
		<u>134 29</u>
		<u>26,772 25</u>

Carried over, 28,402 15

Brought over, 23,402 15

## AFRICAN MISSION.

Donations, 1,526 77

## GERMAN MISSION.

Donation from American and Foreign Bible Society,	2,000	
“ American Bible Society,	500	
“ other sources,	60	
	<u>          </u>	2,560

## INDIAN MISSIONS.

Donations from U. S. Government, for education,	2,000	
“ “ “ missions,	3,600	
“ “ for improvements at Valley Town station,	2,615 37	
“ “ for Ojibwas,	1,000	
“ “ other sources,	188 34	
	<u>          </u>	9,403 71

## GENERAL PURPOSES.

Legacies, donations, contributions, &amp;c., as published in the Magazine, 42,780 51

## BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

From the Agent,	300	
“ other sources,	9 12	
	<u>          </u>	309 12

## INTEREST ACCOUNT.

On loans to sundry persons, 2,166 30

## OUTFIT.

Donations, 150

## PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

Premium on U. S. Bank stock,	2,262 26	
Discount on sundry demands, &c.,	109 81	
	<u>          </u>	2,372 07

## LOANS.

Principal received on loans, 20,894 43

## FUND FOR EXEC. OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Dividend on shares in U. S. Bank stock,	200	
	<u>          </u>	\$110,765 11

E. E.

H. LINCOLN, Treasurer.

Boston, April 15, 1839.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's account, of which the foregoing is an abstract, have with great care performed the duty assigned them, and they find the same correct, leaving a balance in the treasury of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Boston, April 16, 1839.

BARON STOW,	} Committee.
BENJAMIN SMITH,	

*Summary Account of Receipts and Expenditures of the General Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States, Heman Lincoln Treasurer, as contained in the preceding abstract, for the year ending April 15, 1839.*

## DR.

Paid on account of missions in Asia . . . . .	72,314	29
“ “ African mission . . . . .	2,137	61
“ “ French mission . . . . .	5,527	34
“ “ Greek mission . . . . .	1,661	43
“ “ German mission . . . . .	4,004	60
“ “ Indian missions in North America . . . . .	8,656	16
Paid incidental expenses to the foregoing missions, salaries, rent of rooms, postage, fuel, travelling agents, insurance, freight, &c., . . . . .	9,699	88
Paid on account of Baptist Missionary Magazine . . . . .	1,114	30
Paid premium for bills of exchange on London, and specie sent to Calcutta, and for collecting certificates of deposit and drafts, &c., . . . . .	5,075	13
Balance on hand . . . . .	574	37
	<hr/>	
	110,765	11

## CR.

By balance on hand April 18, 1838, . . . . .	1,629	90
Received for missions in Asia, from churches, societies, legacies, &c., . . . . .	49,702	76
“ “ missions, from the American and Foreign Bible Society, . . . . .	20,000	00
“ “ missions, from the American Tract Society, . . . . .	2,000	00
“ “ missions, from the American Bible Society, . . . . .	500	00
“ “ African mission . . . . .	1,526	77
“ “ German mission . . . . .	60	00
“ “ Indian missions, from U. S. Government, . . . . .	9,215	37
“ “ “ from sundry sources, . . . . .	188	34
	<hr/>	
“ “ from Agent of Baptist Missionary Magazine, . . . . .	9,403	71
“ “ interest . . . . .	309	12
“ “ premium on U. S. bank stock and dividend on bank stock . . . . .	2,166	30
“ “ the principal on loans . . . . .	2,572	07
	<hr/>	
	20,894	43
	<hr/>	
	110,765	11

H. LINCOLN, Treasurer.

## Donations,

From April 1 to May 1, 1839.

## Maine.

Warren, Baptist church, monthly concert, per S. C. Burgess,	15,50
“ William Jordon	5,00
“ George Mink	1,00
“ Mrs. Alex. Kellock	,25
“ Mrs. Daniel Copeland	,50
“ Mrs. S. C. Burgess	1,00
“ J. Spaulding	1,00
“ Thomas Barton	5,00
“ Mrs. M. Payson	1,00
“ H. Payson	10,00
“ D. McCallum	1,00
“ Rev. John Wakefield	9,00
per Rev. J. Wakefield,	34,75
Fayette, Baptist church	15,00
“ A friend, for Burman mission,	3,00
per Rev. L. C. Stevens,	18,00
“ Avails of gold necklace, per Rev. John Butler,	3,75
North Yarmouth, Baptist ch., monthly concert	23,40
“ A friend to missions	1,85
Freeport, William Fogg	2,00
per W. R. Stockbridge,	36,00
Ellsworth Village church, monthly concert,	17,20
“ Young ladies' sewing circle	5,00
per Rev. A. Barrows,	22,20
Hancock A. F. M. Society, Rev. J. Gillpatrick tr.—	
Trenton church and congregation, per Capt. Clark,	14,91
Penobscot A. F. M. Society, Levi Morrill treasurer—	
Sundry contributions	141,00
M. of D., Penobscot co.,	25,00
Levi Morrill	100,00
	266,00
Waterville, Boardman Missionary Society in Waterville College, per C. H. Wheeler, tr.,	15,00
Bowdoinham For. Mission Society, W. R. Prescott tr.—	
Hallowell, Female For. Mission Society	6,32
Fayette, Mrs. D. Crane	50
Jay, an unknown friend, to aid the circulation of the scriptures in Burmah,	12,00
Wayne, Baptist church	12,35
Mrs. Sally Pease	1,50
	32,67
Gardner, 1st Baptist church, per Thomas M. Clark,	6,75
	461,78

## New Hampshire.

Friends to missions, per William Crowell,	18 00
Alstead, David Newhall, for Burman mission,	5,00
Dewsville, Baptist church, for Burman mission,	2,50
per Mr. Nichols,	7,50
	25,50

## Vermont.

Thetford, Post Mills, C. Carpenter, per A. Arnold, 5,00

## Massachusetts.

A friend to missions, per Rev. Mr. Carleton,	18,00
Boston, Miss Sarah Bolton, per Mr. Gould,	1,00
“ Widow's mite 50,00—a friend in the country 25,00—do. to the sustaining and extension of missions 25,00, per Mrs. Reynolds,	100,00
“ 1st Baptist ch., monthly concert, 10,70—friend to missions 5,00,	15,70
“ Baptist church, Baldwin place, monthly con., 13,60—Primary Miss. Soc., Mrs. Chorley tr., for Mrs. Wade's sch., Burmah, 51,50, 65,10	
“ Baptist church, Federal st., monthly concert, 9,85—a lady 5,00,	14,85
“ Baptist church, Charles-st., monthly concert,	19,93
	216,58
Lynn, Mrs. Mary Bacheller, for support of native preacher in Burmah,	100,00
Middleboro', lady of 3d Baptist church, for Burman mission, per Stephen Benson,	5,00
Randolph, Dr. Wales, for Burman mission,	10,00
West Cambridge, Baptist church, monthly concert, per Rev. T. C. Tingley,	24,50
Newton, Rev. Prof. Sears, refunded by him, on account of expenses in Germany and France,	59,00
“ 2d Baptist church, monthly con., per Rev. Mr. Crane,	40,00
Chelsea, Daniel Cummings	50,00
Charlestown, 1st Baptist ch. and society, per C. H. Arnold, for printing Bible in Burmah,	10,00
general purposes,	190,00
	200,00
North Sunderland, Baptist church, monthly concert, per Rev. Mr. Kimball,	6,00
Taunton Association, Stephen L. French tr.—	
Collected at meeting of the Association	9,79
Seekonk Baptist ch., Aux. Missionary Society, per Mrs. A. Carpenter, tr.,	15,25
	25,04
Washington, Mrs. F. Crane	50
Becket, Mrs. Mary A. Wardsworth	,42
“ a friend	,12
per Rev. D. Wright,	1,04
Methuen, Juvenile Burman Soc., to educate a child, per Rev. Mr. Parker,	25,00
Swansey, Bap. church, per Rev. A. Fisher,	17,00



Townsend, Miss R. S. Robinson, Principal of Female Seminary, per C. Parker,	10,00
Springfield, Chicopee Falls, 2d Baptist church, monthly concert, per Rev. R. F. Ellis,	30,00
Watertown, Baptist church and society, monthly concert, per Mr. Noyes,	38,40
Berkshire Baptist Association, A. Hayden tr.—	
Pittsfield Bap. church, per James Francis,	15,07
Sandisfield Baptist church	9,50
Williamstown " " 1,63— " Female Mite Society, for Burman bible, 8,62,	10,25
Lanesboro', Baptist church	6,00
Interest on the above,	1,54
	<u>42,36</u>
	917,92

*Rhode Island.*

Rhode Island Baptist State Con- vention, V. J. Bates tr.—	
Providence, 1st Baptist church and society, part of extra subscription,	48,00
" A friend, per Geo. B. Peck,	1,00
" Ladies' Foreign Mission Soci- ety of the Pine-st. Baptist church, per Rev. J. Dow- ling,	52,00
" Brown University, monthly concert, per Thomas Mal- com,	5,00
	<u>106,00</u>

*Connecticut.*

Sharon, Mrs. A. Hunt, per Rev. Dr. Babcock,	30,00
" Mrs. Olive St. Johns	3,00
" Miss Lucy St. Johns	2,00
" Miss Irene Crocker per Rev. L. W. Web- ster,	5,00
	<u>10,00</u>
	40,00

*New York.*

Broadalbin, C. Brockway	100,00
Stillwater, Baptist church	44,00
per Isaac Wescott,	<u>144,00</u>
Steuben Baptist Association, J. Crosby treasurer,	57,50
New York city, 16th Baptist ch., per Samuel Smith,	15,00
" Oliver-st. Baptist church For- eign Miss. Society	1000,00
" Female Foreign Miss. Society, Mrs. Thomas Purser tr.,	300,00
per Rev. S. H. Cone,	<u>1300,00</u>
" South Baptist church, Female Missionary Society, per Mrs. S. L. Sommers treasurer,	114,71
Staten Island Baptist church, per Rev. S. White,	6,00
" Rev. S. White,	5,00
	<u>11,00</u>
Brooklyn, Female For. Missionary Society in 1st Bap. church, per Rev. J. Hsley,	200,00
Amenia, Dea. John Gainsly, per Rev. Dr. Babcock,	23,00

Covert church, Dea. Lewis Por- ter treasurer,	30,00
Trumansburg church	58,00
per D. R. McLellan,	<u>88,00</u>
Perry, Genesee co., Bap. church, per Rev. E. Galusha,	31,00
Franklin Foreign Missionary Soci- ety, William Stiles tr., (also, a gold ring.)	227,00
Chautauque co. Bible Society, per Josiah Moore, treasurer,	10,72
Cayuga Foreign Mission Society, per John Daniels, tr.,	91,92
Ontario Foreign Mission Soci- ety, A. Spear tr.,	375,29
Friends in Owego	16,58
Monthly concert in do.	4,07
Onondaga Foreign Mission Society, J. Monroe treas- urer, 595,21—H. Edwards, for support of a Burman scholar, 20,00,	615,21
Madison Foreign Mission Soci- ety, J. Nickerson treasurer,	1120,00
" Asa Sheldon	10,00
" E. Wolcott	25,00
Monroe Foreign Mission Soci- ety, A. G. Smith treas- urer,	334,70
Ithaca, Baptist church	52,02
Dryden, collection	5,18
" A. G. Jones	5,00
Marcellus, Baptist church and society	64,29
Cortland Foreign Mission Soci- ety, J. W. Taggart treasurer,	571,56
" G. Pettit and family	10,25
Tully, Baptist church	31,25
" Luther Bowen	6,00
" Rev. J. D. Cole	10,00
" E. St. John	50,00
Wayne Association, S. Ed- dy treasurer,	52,00
Little Falls, collection	10,75
Lowville ch. and society	13,60
Oneida Foreign Missionary Society, D. Bennett tr.,	64,25
Litchfield, 1st Bap. church	20,00
Miscellaneous collections per Rev. Alfred Bennett, Agent of the Board,	<u>3811,16</u>

6033 09

*New Jersey.*

Delaware, Baptist church	10,00
Flemington " "	5,50
per Rev. C. Bartolette,	<u>15,50</u>
East Jersey, Baptist For. Miss. Soc., per Rev. J. Rogers—	
Scotch Plains, Bap church	13,00
Female Missionary Soc., for printing the Bible in Bur- mah,	21,00
	<u>39,00</u>
New Brunswick, Youths' Foreign Missionary Society	242,00
Special efforts by same per Rev. G. S. Webb,	<u>462,00</u>
N. Jersey Baptist State Con- vention, per Rev. Mr. Quin—	
Salem, Baptist church	5,10
" Sabbath school	5,00
" D. D. Perdon	5,00
" Rev. Mr. Quin	20,00
	<u>35,10</u>

Woodston, Baptist church	5,50	— 557,10
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>		
Milesbury church, Centre co., collection after missionary sermon,	22,88	
“ monthly concert,	7,20	
		30,08
Harrisburg, Bap. church, monthly concert, per Rev. E. Kingsford,		23,00
Norristown, Female For. Missionary Society, per Rev. M. Bernard,		24,00
Philadelphia, Female Missionary Society of the 6th Central Baptist church	28,75	
“ Miss Edmonds, for Mrs. Wade, sixth annual subscrip., 10,00—Miss M. Simms, for do., 10,00—Jos. Burnhurst 10,00—Mrs. Burnhurst 10,00—a friend to missions 1,00,	41,00	
per Rev. Mr. Warne,		69,75
“ Eleventh Baptist ch.	100,00	
“ Juvenile Miss. Society, per Mrs. S. McLung,	50,00	
per Rev. A. D. Gillet,		150,00
“ Sansom-st. Female Missionary Society—		
for Burman mission, 300,00		
“ Indian missions, 100,00		
per Mrs. E. Sailor, tr.		400,00
“ Spruce-st. Bap. church Female Bible Society, Mrs. Harriet Sexton,	100,00	
A friend	2,00	
		102,00
“ Four anonymous contributors	122,00	
“ Chesnut Hill Bap. ch.	17,70	
“ Mrs. J. Taylor, 2d payment for educating a Burman boy,	25,00	
per Rev. Dr. Babcock,		164,70
“ Collection after the annual sermon by the Rev. J. B. Taylor, before the Bap. Board of For. Missions, at the Spruce st. church,	78,43	
“ Johnson Tolman	20,00	
“ Doct. David Jayne, annual subscription,	25,00	
“ J. K. McIlwaine	5,00	
“ George M. Stroud, for Burman mission,	5,00	
“ 1st Bap. church, annual collection, 231,44		
—monthly concert,	10,94,	342,38
“ Schuylkill Miss. Station, monthly concert, 11,30		
—Sabbath school, for Burman tracts, 9,50,		20,80
“ Fem. Burman Miss. Soc. 86,20—do. do., to educate Burman boy named Robert B. Semple,	25,00,	111,20
“ Female Karen Education Society 55,00—do.		

do., to educate Georgiana Boardman, 25,00, 80,00		
“ Burman Tract Society of Sabbath school No. 1, female department, 43,00		
“ Youths' Burman Miss. Soc. of Sabbath school No. 2, male department,	42,17	
per Rev. Geo. B. Ide,		639,55
West Chester, Baptist church	7,68	
“ A friend	2,00	
per Rev. Mr. Miles,		9,68
Lower Dublin, Fem. Foreign Miss. Society	50,50	
“ monthly concert	5,15	
per Rev. J. M. Challis,		55,65
Antestown, lady and daughter, for Burman mission, per A. K. Bell,		1,50
Blockley, Baptist church and congregation, per Miss M. A. Hoffman, for Burman mission,		16,80
Smithfield, church and congregation, per Rev. A. Bennett,		11,28
		1,831,42

*District of Columbia.*

Washington, Prof. Wm. Ruggles, annual contribution for support of a native preacher,	100,00	
“ Mrs. Eleanor Dewees, per Mrs. Budd,	6,00	
		106,00

*Virginia.*

Female Haseltine Miss. Society of King and Queen county	100,00	
“ for Burman mission,	45,68	
		145,68
Skinquater, Mrs. Mary Cox, for Burman mission,		2,00
Bruington church, King and Queen county, monthly concert,	16,35	
Mrs. Susan Nuttall	5,00	
per Rev. Eli Ball,		21,35
Virginia Baptist Mission Society, A. Thomas treasurer—		
Richmond, 1st Baptist church, Female Miss. Society	342,66	
“ Sundry individuals	210,37	
“ do., for African mission,	5,00	
		558,53
“ African Miss. Society, for African mission, per A. Thomas, treasurer,		108,77
“ * 2d Baptist church	1,000,00	
“ Female Judson Soc.	25,00	
per Rev. J. B. Taylor,		1,025,00
		1,861,33

*North Carolina.*

Murfreesboro', Meherrin church, for Burman mission, per W. Crane,		16,37
Spring Hill church and congregation	20,40	
“ for Burman bible,	17,75	

\* Particulars in a future number.

Providence, Baptist church	3,50	
Watering Hole church and congregation	3,35	
per John Munroe,	45,00	
		61,37

*Alabama.*

Rev. Jesse Hartwell, per John Putnam,	8,56
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*Tennessee.*

Rev. P. S. Gayle	60,00
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*Ohio.*

Newport, Baptist church	22,50	
“ Female Sewing Soc.	16,00	
Marietta, Baptist church	15,00	
“ A. Kincaid	5,00	
per Allen Darrow,	58,50	
Rocky River Association, per Rev. Reuben Winchell,	14,00	
		72,50

*Indiana.*

Green Castle, Hannah Standiford	5,00	
Delphi, Hannah Green, for Burman mission,	5,00	
		10,00

*Illinois.*

Rockford, Geo. Haskell	3,00
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## LEGACIES.

Milton, Mass., estate of Nathaniel Tucker, deceased, per Edward J. Baker,	1,000,00	
Townsend, Mass., estate of Asa Baldwin, deceased, L. Ball executor, per Rev. W. Tracy,	5,00	
		1,005,00

## DONATIONS FROM BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

American and Foreign Bible Society, for printing and circulating the scriptures in Asia, William Colgate treasurer,	10,000,00	
American Tract Society, for circulating tracts in Siam, Moses Allen treasurer,	5,500,00	
		\$28,665,57

H. LINCOLN, *Treasurer.*

## Recent Intelligence.

TELOOGOOS.—*Extract from a letter of Mr. Day.* Since the Annual Report was in press, intelligence has been received from the Teloogoo mission, containing a summary view of its operations down to Sept. last, from which we make the following extract, under date of Sept. 8:—

Aside from acquiring more knowledge of the language and of the native character, and exerting some influence, we hope, on the heathen around us, to turn them to the living God, we have had the satisfaction of seeing some fruits of our labors in another department of missionary work. In my late visit to Bellary, (in March and April,) I baptized 22 persons, in a place where never before the ordinance of baptism had been administered. The first time, (March 26, 1838,) 18 souls were baptized in an extensive tank or small lake, in the presence of an assemblage of people estimated by some at 3,000, of all sorts and ranks residing there. The little branch of the Maulmain Baptist church, (now branch of the Madras Baptist church,) in Bellary, has been much blessed of God, and is doing well. August 4th, a Baptist church was constituted in this great city, Madras. It numbers 16 members, not including myself and Mrs. Day. I preach weekly to this church, and the cause is moving onward. We fully expect the little one will become a thousand. Pray for us; and as soon as you can, send a man for English and native work, or English alone, and others for native alone. Is there not some wise, pious, active, influential brother, who will gladly devote himself to the object, whom the Board will delight to send?

In regard to a reinforcement of the mission, Mr. D. further says,

We hope we are not forgotten by the Board or the churches. It seems as though we have a right to expect that other missionaries will join us, next year certainly, if it is the intention to sustain this mission at all. What am I, that on me alone, for so long a time, should rest the responsibilities of such a mission as it was proposed to establish among the Teloogoos? But let me hope still. God has sustained us hitherto, and is indeed a present help in time of need. O may we rely on him still. His is the work—the cause is his—his the laborers—the money. Yes, his the dear fathers and brethren composing the Board whom I now address, and love with increasing ardor and confidence. Our Father has dealt with us thus; so that now, when we had hoped there would be at least four missionaries in the field, and some four or more on their way hither, and when we hoped to see several converts and a host of sincere inquirers, and the missionary work efficiently progressing among the poor Teliugas, we are quite alone, with our hands pressed down with labors, either connected with English, or of a general nature; such as must be performed by a missionary of our denomination, if he is alone in Madras. Still, we are not idle, nor comfortless; nor are our labors (we trust,) in vain in the Lord.

NOTICE.—It may not be generally known by our friends and patrons in the Western States, that Deacon JOHN SMITH, of Cincinnati, has been authorized by the Board of Foreign Missions to receive monies, and to receipt therefor, on their account. Whatever contributions may be communicated to him, will be faithfully transmitted to the Treasurer in Boston, and duly acknowledged.

☞ Baptist papers in the Western States are respectfully requested to publish the above.

*Probabilities of a war with Burmah.*—It will be seen from the following extract, taken from the Maulmain Chronicle of the 31st October, that though actual hostilities have not commenced between the Burman government and the Hon. East India Company, the relations existing between them are becoming more decidedly unfriendly, and fast tending to an open rupture. Our latest dates from Maulmain are of the 11th of January last, and from Ava, November 30, at which time no change had taken place in the policy of the Burman authorities, further than to grant the Resident an interview with the assembled ministers, and to recognize him as the representative of the British government. "The Mission continued to be as unnoticed and neglected as ever, by the government, and was cut off from every supply and intercourse with the people."

The mission arrived at Promé on the 14th ult., which they quitted again on the 15th. There the only notice taken of them was by the display, on the river bank in the neighborhood of their boats, of about a couple of hundred of "Invincibles" dressed in black jackets, some with black trousers, but many of the rear rank without any. The commandant of this warlike party was worthy of his men, and in order, no doubt, to impress a high idea of his courage and determination not to be taken alive, he had a brace of horse pistols stuck in his cloth round his waist, and also a pair of pocket pistols attached to a red handkerchief suspended over his neck, and hanging down on his breast. It seems that the head man at Promé would, had he been left to himself, have treated the party with all usual civility and attention, but every difficulty was thrown in the way of their obtaining bazaar supplies. In every town and village at which they stopped, they experienced similar difficulty, though, when the people could be got hold of quietly by any of the followers of the mission, they always evinced a perfect readiness to dispose of their provisions at very moderate prices. At Mea-day, where they arrived on the 18th, the people were openly threatened with punishment if they sold any provisions to the mission, and at night, about 8 o'clock, a fellow came to the bank of the river, just above the boats, and shouted out notice, that if any of the party were found in the town during the night, they would be put in the stocks. At Ye-nan-kyaung, similar indignities were put upon the mission by the officer escorting it, though in a different manner. From this place, Mr Edwards, the clerk of the mission, was sent on ahead in a light boat with a letter to the ministers announcing the approach of the mission.

Mr. Edwards, on rejoining the mission, reported that a deputation of merchants had been ordered to meet the Resident and conduct him to the capital, and that every opportunity was taken of impressing on him that the mission would not find itself on the same footing as the former one. This deputation of merchants was to meet the mission at Kyaup-ta-loon, and the Ye-won was ordered to detain it there till they arrived. This he accordingly endeavored to do, but the Resident, considering that merchants were not the proper men to depute to receive him, determined on not waiting for them, and

the Ye-won being obstinate, he became equally so, and gave orders to prepare the gun boats in which to continue his journey. This had its effect, and the party proceeded. Before they had moved far, the deputation arrived, consisting of Messrs. Sarkis, Arapet and Low! They brought no letter with them, and not being officers of the government, while one of them was actually a British subject, the Resident declined receiving them in their present assumed official capacities. They stated they had been ordered to accompany the Resident to the capital, and show him the quarters assigned to him, though even this they did not eventually execute, as they quitted the mission between Ava and Amara-púra, leaving the party to find out their quarters as they best might, and in which they did not succeed without much difficulty and annoyance. Their location is on an island which a month before was under water, separated from the town by a back-water about a mile across; and to the westward, by patches of flat land and water extending for two miles from the river. The communication with the city is entirely by water, though, as the dry weather comes on, the intervening water will dry up, leaving thick mud and puddles. The houses for the party, four in number, are placed under some trees confined within a space of seventy paces by fifty five, with one cook room and a barrack, but no other out-houses. The Resident was met at the landing place by a tsara-dau-gyee, who said that a woon-douk was in waiting to receive him within the houses. The Resident, however, insisted on the woon-douk meeting him at the landing place, which was done. After looking at the houses, he went away, and neither he nor any other officer of government had gone near the mission since. The Resident arrived there on the 4th, and up to the 9th, not a soul had been near him. He was completely cut off from all communication with the people, and experienced great difficulties in procuring even the commonest bazaar supplies.

These facts speak sufficiently for themselves. Our supposed infallible nostrum, of showing a force on the Burmese frontiers, has barely sufficed to ensure our Resident's reaching the end of his journey, while no hesitation seems to be evinced in passing great and frequent indignities on him. Even at Rangoon, in our own immediate vicinity, the tone of the authorities seems to verge very near on the hostile. It appears that the woon-douk of that place has taken on himself to issue an order, that all post office packets shall be landed at the custom house in the same way as merchandize. The commander of the Susan having done this, the packet is said to have been opened, and two letters to have been missing when at last it was delivered to our officers. The owner of the Mary, also, was confined during a night, in the custom house, because the commander of the vessel delivered his mails direct to Dr. Bayfield. He was released only on condition that he addressed a letter to the Resident at Amara-púra, to request he would ascertain from the Court, to whom letters shall in future be delivered.

These accounts are all certainly very unfavorable to the hopes that were at one time entertained, of a peaceable and amicable settlement of our relations with Burmah; and when we couple them with the apparent difficulties in which we are at present engaged in India, we much fear the *ultima ratio* must very soon be resorted to.









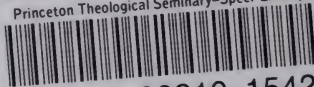


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